

The London Times: Thunderer or Trained Seal?

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — The Times of London used to call itself "the top people's paper," and not-so-top people used to complain about its stuffy self-importance. But as it approaches its 200th birthday on Jan. 1, The Times has shed its tailcoat and donned a sports jacket.

Along with more sober articles, the paper's readers in the last few months have been treated to cash giveaways, to a long account of the state of Brigitte Bardot's psyche at 50 and to an exploration of the love life of Czar Alexander II of Russia.

Now those who don't like the paper these days say that its grammar is slipping, that its foreign coverage is trivial, that it pays too much attention to sports, that it is mesmerized by the royal family.

The paper that was once called The Thunderer because of the authoritative independence of its editorials is showing every sign, its critics maintain, of turning into Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's trained seal.

When, this past summer, the paper began running a contest called Portfolio, a giveaway based on the daily stock market tables, the cynics christened it "dingo." That was their way of implying that it was only a classier version of the bingo games of the tabloids, and of sneering at Rupert Murdoch, the Australian financier who bought the paper three years ago. A dingo is an Australian wild dog.

It has become common practice on Fleet Street to take potshots at the Murdochized Times and its sister newspaper, The Sunday Times. Only last month the usually aloof magazine The Economist mocked the changes wrought by the current editor, Charles Douglas-Horne, and his predecessor, Harold Evans, whom Mr. Murdoch forced out. The paper's early editions, the magazine said, are littered with misprints and its columns inhabited by a "standing army of right-wing silly-billies."

But, as The Economist also noted, the paper's circulation has risen by 55 percent since Mr. Douglas-Horne took over in early 1982, from 300,000 to more than 450,000, and half of that gain predated Portfolio.

(True to its new self, The Times took up part of its once-sacrosanct front page the other day to brag about its gains and about the fact that it had caught one of its rivals, The Guardian. It also gave front-page play to the annual report of its parent company, News International.)

Mr. Evans, now living in the United States, said on a visit to Britain last month that the current editors at The Times "have accepted a greater popularization than I would have tolerated."

Mr. Douglas-Horne is in the hospital with a back ailment, but one of his associates asserted last month that the paper had neither been coerced nor swung to the right. He noted that it had recently argued that Mrs. Thatcher had waited too long to intervene in the coal miners' strike, and he insisted that The Times had always run a lot of pictures of the royal family.



The home news editor of The Times, David Blake, left, in discussion with John Brian, night editor.

As for the Portfolio contest, the editor commented: "We have had a few complaints, but really very few, and most of those have come from the kinds of readers who oppose all change — the same sort of people who complained when we put news on the front page for the first time" instead of the traditional classified advertisements.

Asked whether Mr. Murdoch had interfered with the editorial side of the paper, he replied, "No, and I mean no, because he doesn't interfere with what's working, and the new Times is clearly working."

The Times continues to lose money and is unlikely to reach the break-even point for two or three years even if all goes well, according to executives of the paper. But it is doing much better financially, and even its critics conceded that something had to be done to try to make it viable.

Editors and former editors of other Fleet Street papers see some good elements in the redesigned Times. Charles Win-tour, a press commentator who used to edit The Evening Standard, thinks its coverage of business news is vastly better, and Anthony Howard of The Observer says its feature articles are "improved out of all recognition."

But the general impression in the trade is that hard-news coverage has suffered. Unlike some American newspapers that added extra feature sections some years ago, The Times seems to have cut into its political and foreign news coverage in order to introduce more "bright writing."

Foreign coverage is widely seen here as the poor relation of the Fleet Street papers — an impression heightened recently when both The Daily Mirror and The Observer closed New York bureaus. The Observer, which built its reputation on its foreign staff, now has only five full-time correspondents abroad, and many press critics believe that only The Financial Times maintains a foreign staff of the first caliber.

The Sunday Times, which is also owned by Mr. Murdoch, has lost many of its best-known writers in the last two years, including Stephen Fry, its Washington correspondent; Hugo Young, its political columnist and deputy editor; and Magnus Linklater, its feature editor. Several have complained of pressure from editors to give their articles a more conservative slant, especially those concerning the policies of Mrs. Thatcher or President Ronald Reagan.

Bonn Rejects Vienna Offer To Negotiate For Refugees

United Press International

BONN — The West German government declined Wednesday an Austrian offer to help more than 100 East German defectors who are refusing to leave Bonn's embassy in Prague until they receive permission to emigrate to the West.

This remains, unfortunately, a problem between West Germany and East Germany, "a government spokesman said. "Only with East Germany's cooperation can it be resolved."

The spokesman expressed his government's thanks to Chancellor Fred Sinowatz for making the offer and said Bonn "greatly appreciates the understanding it shows."

Mr. Sinowatz had said Austria would be willing to mediate on behalf of the defectors in the embassy on condition that "all sides request it to do so."

He also noted that no such request had been made by Czechoslovakia, West or East Germany.

Mr. Sinowatz's offer of help responded to a personal appeal for his intervention by the Frankfurt-based International Society for Human Rights.

The group told Mr. Sinowatz in a telegram: "The situation is hopeless, and only the mediation of a neutral state can help these people."

The West German spokesman said efforts to resolve the Prague embassy problem continued; he declined to give details on negotiations with East Berlin for fear of prejudicing the outcome.

He said Bonn's basic position that it could not turn away any East German refugees was unaltered although the embassy was closed to further visitors.

WORLD BRIEFS

Britain to Get 750 Million ECU Rebate

STRASBOURG, France (Reuters) — The European Parliament voted Wednesday to unblock a budget rebate to Britain of 750 million European Currency Units (\$541 million). Parliamentary sources said the vote would end a long-standing dispute with Britain and remove a major obstacle to settling the European Community's financial crisis.

West Germany, the only other net contributor to the EC budget with Britain, will get 211 million ECUs as a refund to compensate for its contribution toward the British refund.

The refunds were agreed to at the community's Stuttgart summit conference last December to recompense London for an imbalance in the EC budget in favor of more intensively farmed states. But Britain's efforts to obtain the refund, on the 1983 budget, were repeatedly frustrated by opponents among the nine other member governments and in the European Parliament.

The way for a positive vote by Parliament was cleared when community foreign ministers agreed at a meeting in Luxembourg last week to provide one billion ECUs of additional financing this year to prevent the group from running out of cash. Community officials said the money would be paid to Britain and West Germany over the next few weeks in small amounts.

Chile Arrests 7 Opposition Leaders

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — Seven prominent political opponents of President Augusto Pinochet of Chile have been jailed for organizing anti-government protests last month, witnesses said. The seven include Gabriel Valdés, the former foreign minister who is president of the Christian Democratic Party, Mario Sharpe, president of the Democratic Alliance, and Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the Radical Party.

They were taken to Santiago's main prison Tuesday after being told by Judge Arnaldo Toro that he was indicting them on charges under internal security laws. Lawyers for the seven said they were studying an appeal against the ruling but had not yet decided whether to seek bail. The leaders of last month's protests blame government forces for the violence in which nine persons were killed.

The judge indicted the seven on only one charge, an addition to the 1957 internal security law passed by the military junta last October specifically to try to choke off anti-government protests. Mr. Valdés remarked Tuesday that he was indicted and jailed on similar charges last year before the new amendment was passed, but that he was freed when higher courts ruled that peaceful protest was not a crime.

EC-Third World Talks Bugged Down

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Talks between ministers of the European Community and 64 Third World countries on renewing a wide-ranging trade and aid pact were bogged down in detail Wednesday as they entered their final phase, diplomats said.

Special working groups were trying to resolve internal differences within the 10-nation European Community on an overall package to enable it to arrive at a final negotiating position at a joint session later Wednesday, but progress was very slow, they said.

Many issues remain unresolved a year after the start of talks aimed at replacing the second Lomé agreement between the community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific states that expires in February. The most important matter in dispute is a Third World demand for a big increase in the community's proposed five-year aid to compensate for inflation.

French Crack Down on Illegal Aliens

PARIS (Reuters) — The French government announced Wednesday a new crackdown on illegal immigrants but stressed the need to fight racism and to help foreign workers already legally settled in France.

Social Affairs Minister Georgina Dufoux said that under the new measures frontier controls would be stepped up, foreign workers' families would face stricter entry procedures and tougher penalties would be applied to the illegal immigrants and to companies employing them. At the same time training and housing for legal foreign workers would be improved and anti-discrimination organizations would be able to take legal action on behalf of victims of racial crimes.

There are an estimated four million foreigners in France. About 1.5 million from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia are the main targets of the anti-immigrant right. Mrs. Dufoux said illegal immigration was rising but that it was impossible to estimate the number of cases each year.

Egypt, Jordan Discuss Palestinians

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said here Wednesday that he had discussed the prospects of finding a just solution to the Palestinian issue with King Hussein of Jordan, the official Jordanian news agency Petra reported.

Mr. Mubarak, who is on the second day of a three-day state visit to Jordan, made the remarks before flying to the Red Sea port of Aqaba with King Hussein for more talks apparently aimed at a new Middle East peace strategy.

Petra quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying: "Jordan is a principal element in the Palestinian cause by virtue of its organic link with this just cause." Apparently referring to the disputed leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Mubarak urged the Palestinians to unify ranks "so that efforts being made for a just settlement of your cause do not go to waste."

U.S. Considers Grounding Airline

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Federal Aviation Administration said it was considering sanctions, including grounding, against the airline whose jet flew 500 miles off course and came within 15 minutes of straying over a heavily guarded Soviet naval base on Sept. 29.

The South Pacific Island Airways Boeing 707 was intercepted by Norwegian fighter planes on the way from Anchorage, Alaska, to Amsterdam, according to the Norwegian Defense Ministry. It was carrying 120 Fiji troops bound for Middle East peacekeeping duties.

The Federal Aviation Administration said Tuesday that the charter operated by South Pacific Island Airways, based in Honolulu, had violated its operating rights by flying over the polar route. The agency said that special navigational skills or equipment were required to fly in the area. "SPIA did not meet this requirement and was not authorized to make the flight," the agency said.

New Limits on Diplomats in Kabul

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Afghanistan has further limited the movements of foreign diplomats living in Kabul after a wave of guerrilla attacks in the city last month, Western diplomats said Wednesday.

They said the Afghan Foreign Ministry issued maps to foreign embassies and missions last month that narrowed the areas of central Kabul diplomats are allowed to visit freely. The few non-Communist diplomats in Kabul, mostly skeleton staffs of embassies and United Nations agencies, were already limited to two or three neighborhoods where their homes and offices are located.

The diplomats said the new limits banned foreigners from several areas near installations of the Soviet Army, which has about 115,000 men in Afghanistan fighting rebels. Since July, rockets have hit the U.S. Embassy gate, the Iranian Embassy and a UN diplomat's house and landed near the houses of several other foreigners.

For the Record

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger arrived Wednesday in Strassburg, Italy, for a planning meeting of NATO defense ministers expected to focus on nuclear weapons control and missile deployment. (Reuters)

The mayors of France's 51 major cities Wednesday called for an emergency plan for the country's "new poor," estimated to number 350,000 families. They are mainly families of France's 2,250,000-million jobless workers whose unemployment benefits have run out. (AFP)

The Yugoslav prosecutor has demanded death sentences for nine ethnic Albanians on trial with six others for anti-state activity in Frintina, the capital of Kosovo province, the Communist Party newspaper Borba reported Wednesday. The death penalty was asked for those charged with planting explosive devices between June 1981 and March 1984. (AFP)

The University of Iceland in Reykjavik reopened and an airport blockade was lifted Wednesday during the seventh day of a strike by 17,000 government workers. The civil service strike and a separate printers' strike have left most of Iceland's 230,000 people without mail service, public transport and newspapers. (AP)

President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria will visit the Soviet Union in mid-October, officials said here Wednesday. They did not give the exact date or length of the visit. (AFP)

Bulgarian Is Executed For Letter Bomb Deaths

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Bulgaria announced the execution on Wednesday of a man for planting a letter bomb that killed three persons.

Disident exiles in Vienna said the Communist state also had put two others to death recently for political bombings.

The state-run BTA news agency said the sentencing of Plamen Antonov Penchev was pronounced on July 4.

It was the second bombing officially confirmed by Bulgaria and

seemed to contradict earlier versions that only one such incident had occurred.

The Bulgarian news agency, in what it said was the verbatim text of a "public notice released by the prosecutor general's office," as carried in today's press, did not say when or how Mr. Penchev was executed nor explain his motives for the deed.

A disident in Vienna said two other men had been executed recently for bombings. While he could not provide firm identities, the source said neither of them was called Penchev.

On Sept. 20, Bulgaria, reacting to rumors of a state of bombings, acknowledged there was truth to one reported incident, but denied it was politically motivated. The Bulgarian media said a bomb explosion on Aug. 30 at Plovdiv train station was "an accident of vulgarly criminal nature."

Polish Miner Dies in Collapse

Reuters

WARSAW — A coal miner was killed and two were trapped when an underground wall collapsed at a pit near Katowice in southern Poland Tuesday, a mining ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

UN Honors 3 U.S. Seamen For Saving 85 'Boat People'

New York Times Service

GENEVA — Three American seamen have received an international award for rescuing, at great risk, 85 Vietnamese "boat people" adrift in a storm in the South China Sea in September 1983.

The recipients were Captain Lewis M. Hiller, the master of the 94,000-ton tanker Rose City, and two crew members, Jeffrey H. Kass and Gregg Turay. The award, the Nansen Medal, was presented here Monday by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Poul S. Hartling of Denmark, on behalf of a special committee.

Since Vietnamese began fleeing their country in great numbers in 1975, accounts have multiplied of their small, often disabled, boats being ignored by merchant vessels whose masters are eager to avoid the often time consuming, and thus expensive, formalities of bringing the refugees to land.

Mr. Quach, who now works as a laborer in a Philadelphia furniture factory, said in an interview from the United States that he was particularly grateful to Mr. Kass, 31.

Mr. Kass swam through turbulent seas at night to save Mr. Quach, 43, and his 8-year-old son, who had clung to a lifesaver for two hours. "He saved not only our lives but that of my wife, who remained behind in Vietnam," Mr. Quach said. "She would have committed suicide if our son had drowned."

The principal message of the high commissioner's speech was to plead with the maritime industry to obey the moral law of the sea that Captain Hiller said he followed without hesitation. "I felt totally obliged to stop and offer any assistance I could," said Captain Hiller, 55, of Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Peres Proposes UN Force For South Lebanon Security

(Continued from Page 1)

general, Antoine Lahad, to prevent Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas from returning to the border area.

Syria and the Lebanese government, which is under strong Syrian influence, have insisted that General Lahad's force be disbanded.

The continuing disagreement over the status of the South Lebanese Army has been the principal reason behind the unwillingness of the United States to act as mediator in new indirect negotiations between Israel and Syria on a withdrawal arrangement.

However, Mr. Peres said that Israel wanted security in the western region to be organized in successive zones moving northward into Lebanon from the Israeli border to the Awali River, where the Israelis now are dug in. He said these zones should be policed by Israeli troops at the border, then by General Lahad's force, UN forces and the Lebanese Army.

A small UN force, the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, has been based in southern Lebanon since 1978 but, conceived initially as a lightly armed security force, it has been hampered by the superior weapons possessed by most Lebanese militias.

The prime minister refused to say on how far and how quickly Israel would withdraw if the conditions he described were not met.

"For the time being, I would prefer not to spell out all possibilities because I believe that a low profile and quiet diplomacy is more efficient," he said.

Shamir Offers Caution

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir warned Wednesday that Israel would remain in Lebanon if the Syrian and Lebanese governments failed to provide security agreements. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

Mr. Shamir, who is Mr. Peres's chief political rival in the new bipartisan government, appeared to have reservations about the prime minister's statement in the United States that Israel's cabinet would decide on a withdrawal plan within a month and pull its forces out of southern Lebanon six to nine months later.

Mr. Shamir suggested that Mr. Peres's optimism about Israeli troop withdrawals might have been based on his talks with U.S. officials, but he added that there was no firm indication that Washington was ready to act as mediator between Israel and Lebanon and Syria.

"I hope that Prime Minister Peres will bring his proposals before the cabinet and we will discuss it and take the necessary decisions," said Mr. Shamir, who is scheduled to take over as prime minister in two years.

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Reagan Taking Silicon Valley

(Continued from Page 1)

thousands of young, educated professionals here.

In the minds of Democrats, independents and liberals alike, this election represents a rejection of the big government, big spending, and big social programs in the Democratic Party's past that they believe Walter F. Mondale has typified. More than one person called this election the last hurrah for the old Democratic Party.

"The good news is that Mondale is going to lose and we'll see the end of the traditional Democratic Party we have known," said Regis McKenna. He is a successful Silicon Valley entrepreneur who has raised money for such Democrats as Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and former Governor Edmund G. Brown of California.

"I see that as good because there's a whole generation of young Democratic politicians coming up that are different," he said. A second theme, even more striking and perhaps more significant, concerns the hunger for political and economic stability after a long period of what many viewed as national instability and failure.

"What I see people out here wanting is stability," said Larry Stone, another former mayor and liberal Democrat with a successful real estate and investment business. "Not just stability of the gov-

ernment and the economic system, but of the political process. I don't think they realize it consciously, but subconsciously they know we haven't had a president for 25 years who has served a full two terms."

"The political process didn't get any better by doing that," he said. "I think the country is subconsciously in need of stability, an end to the uncertainties each time we pick or throw out another president. Let's go with two terms with one individual and see what it's like."

That thought came up repeatedly in interviews with a cross-section of citizens. The most startling example came from a history professor at California State University at Hayward.

Richard C. Rask, 56, comes out of what he describes as a "left-liberal background." His father was a union leader in Los Angeles, and after he got his Ph.D. from Harvard he supported such social causes as civil rights, protests of the Vietnam War and free speech demonstrations at Berkeley.

"I realize now I should have voted for Reagan in 1980. I probably will vote for him in 1984. It would be an advantage for the country to have more continuity in its politics, that I'm convinced of. The present political system is just self-destructive, and if it changes again after four years we're all the more tragically caught up in instability."

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Peace Little Monday

Minimizing significance of debate

BRIEFS

financing ECU Rebate

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French citizens in France. About 15

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Peace Issue Holds Little Promise for Mondale in Seattle

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

SEATTLE — Sandy Bradley says she rings 60 doorbells a night for SANE, a nuclear disarmament group. She raises money, registers new voters and talks up the congressional candidacy of Robert Lamson, who supports a nuclear freeze.

What she never does on her rounds, she says, is breathe a word about the presidential campaign.

"Trying to get people upset about Reagan is like beating your head against the wall," said Ms.

Bradley, 37. "You're better off sticking to local candidates."

Ken Lane, 21, another recruit in the SANE army that says it will cover about 100,000 households in the Seattle area this year, agrees.

Focusing on President Ronald Reagan, he said, "is a waste of my time and energy."

This is a bad sign for Walter F. Mondale. Of the issues the Democratic presidential nominee is counting on to spark a come-from-behind surge, perhaps none has the political power of war and peace.

Of all the quatern voters have split President Ronald Reagan, polls suggest that none nags more than the perception in some quarters that he is a nuclear cowboy.

Of the places where these voters ought to translate into votes, none perhaps stands out more than this city. The largest local employer is Boeing, an aerospace company that has become increasingly dependent on military contracts, but the pre-eminent local

factor is represented by the three Trident nuclear missile submarines stationed across Puget Sound.

The Reagan military buildup has fattened the local economy, but for many it also has transformed paradise into ground zero. It also has prompted Seattle to think hard about the nuclear dilemma.

In 1962, when the national nuclear-freeze movement was triggered during the first years of Mr. Reagan's administration, 20,000 Seattle residents turned up at the Kingdom, the largest local stadium, for a forum on the nuclear threat.

But activists here, who say that peace is a "mainstream issue," acknowledge that a curious quiet has settled over that issue as it relates to the presidential campaign.

"It's as though people have gone asleep at the switch," said Donald Hopps, director of the Center for Peace and Justice of the Seattle Catholic archdiocese. "The heat is completely off. If you had told me a year ago that there would be no particular focus on a presidential campaign, I would have said, 'No way.'"

Have the voters and activists here been disarmed by Mr. Reagan's recent efforts to thaw relations with the Soviet Union? Apparently not. Interviews with several dozen voters at a neighborhood hardware store and outside a Boeing plant suggest that most see Mr. Reagan's recent meeting with Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, as an election-year ploy.

Moreover, it is striking how many voters, unprompted, mention either Mr. Reagan's March 1983 "evil empire" speech or his joke this summer about bombing the Russians as the more genuine guide to the president's psyche.

Peace activists search for other explanations for the lack of focus on the issue. Some cite in-fighting left over from the Democratic primaries; some say Mr. Mondale is too drab and cautious a candidate; some say it is Mr. Reagan's congenial personality; others say it is the result of a tactical decision to concentrate on winnable races.

"People want to hedge their bets," said a local observer. "If Reagan is re-elected, they want to make bloody sure that the deck is stacked against him in Congress."

Mr. Hopps said: "People are afraid of the Russians, but they're also afraid of the weapons. They don't see any clear path out."

Many voters seem to be focusing their presidential choice on more mundane, clear-cut issues.

"I'd vote for Mondale, except

I'm afraid he'd return to the social programs that cost too damn much," said Jim Hamby, a union machinist at Boeing. "But then again, I'm not really impressed with getting into World War III either."

Several months ago, in churches around the state, the Washington Association of Churches distributed a questionnaire on nuclear issues.

About 32,000 churchgoers responded, 80 percent of them Roman Catholics, and the results indicate that most do not share the view of the nuclear equation taken by their archbishop, Raymond G. Hunthausen, who has called the Trident base at Bangor, Washington, an "Auschwitz."

The survey showed that while 90 percent favored a mutual and verifiable reduction in nuclear arms, 64 percent said they felt "safer knowing that the U.S. has nuclear weapons;" 61 percent agreed that "if we weaken our nuclear power to any great extent, Russia or China would take advantage and attack us;" and 58 percent disagreed with the proposition that "I believe possession of any nuclear weapon is immoral."

Also, 59 percent agreed that "a growing defense industry has a positive effect on our economy."

The Seattle area was hit hard by the recession of 1981-82, with the timber industry devastated by high interest rates and with Boeing's commercial sales drying up for the same reason. But a steady infusion of defense contracts helped keep the area's economy afloat.

It now does 29 percent of its business in military contracts, compared with 10 percent in 1979, and its work force has increased from 57,800 in December to 63,000 now. Seattle unemployment is below 8 percent, and the port is thriving.

Some say that is why war and peace have not become a crucial issue here.

"People look at their pocket-books first," said Marilyn Ward, a Republican who opposes Reagan and helped organize the nuclear forum that attracted 20,000 people two years ago.

Many peace activists say that voters will turn their attention to the peace issue in the campaign's final month, and some, unlike SANE, are trying to focus on the presidential race.

Holena Knapp, a board member of Freeze Voter 84, said: "I cannot think of a single thing worse for the cause of peace than to wake up on Nov. 7 and say it was so close and we didn't try."

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I'm afraid he'd return to the social programs that cost too damn much," said Jim Hamby, a union machinist at Boeing. "But then again, I'm not really impressed with getting into World War III either."

Several months ago, in churches around the state, the Washington Association of Churches distributed a questionnaire on nuclear issues.

About 32,000 churchgoers responded, 80 percent of them Roman Catholics, and the results indicate that most do not share the view of the nuclear equation taken by their archbishop, Raymond G. Hunthausen, who has called the Trident base at Bangor, Washington, an "Auschwitz."

The survey showed that while 90 percent favored a mutual and verifiable reduction in nuclear arms, 64 percent said they felt "safer knowing that the U.S. has nuclear weapons;" 61 percent agreed that "if we weaken our nuclear power to any great extent, Russia or China would take advantage and attack us;" and 58 percent disagreed with the proposition that "I believe possession of any nuclear weapon is immoral."

Also, 59 percent agreed that "a growing defense industry has a positive effect on our economy."

DEFENSE: WHERE THEY STAND

ISSUE	REAGAN	MONDALE
B1	Yes	No
MX	Yes	No
Nuclear Freeze	No	Yes
Proposed Increase in Defense Budget	7.5%	3 to 4%
SALT II	No	Yes
"Star Wars"	Yes	No
Stealth Bomber	Yes	Yes
Trident II Submarine	Yes	Yes

The Washington Post

Reagan Camp Adopts a More Aggressive Strategy

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Aides to President Ronald Reagan have been working to devise strategies for regaining the campaign offensive from Walter F. Mondale following Sunday night's debate.

A more aggressive stance toward the Democratic presidential nominee was signaled Tuesday when Mr. Reagan authorized a rebuke to Mr. Mondale, alleging distortion of the record on Social Security. Presidential aides said it was the first time a statement attacking Mr. Mondale by name was issued from the White House.

"I think you're going to see the president take the offensive again on the tax issue," said a campaign aide, who added that Mr. Reagan had to answer the question posed by Mr. Mondale at the end of the debate: Will the country be better off four years from now?

"He needs to talk more aggressively about reducing the deficit and moving on arms control," the campaign official said.

Mr. Reagan moved immediately to put the new strategy into operation in a campaign appearance Wednesday in Warren, Michigan, United Press International reported.

"My opponent, unable to shake loose from the failed policies of the past — still trapped in the mentality of tax, tax, spend, spend — believes in bigger and bigger government," Mr. Reagan said in remarks prepared for a luncheon at the Ukrainian Cultural Center.

"My opponent in this campaign has made a career out of weakening America's armed forces," Mr. Reagan said. "He's always found one reason or another for opposing vital weapons systems and the modernization of our forces."

Reagan aides said there was a consensus Tuesday that the campaign had been damaged by the debate, but not badly, and that Mr. Mondale was now in a better position to win more traditionally Democratic voters.

"The race will get tighter, but we've got two electoral bases, the South and the West, and he has no electoral base," the aide said. "What we've got to do is understand there may be some movement out there in the polls and not overreact and run scared."

White House officials said they were concerned about news comments that Mr. Reagan's age, 73, had contributed to his problems Sunday night. The subject was discussed on television news shows and in a long article in The Wall Street Journal.

But White House aides said that if the Democrats tried to make Mr. Reagan's age an issue, it would backfire.

And Mr. Reagan accused the Democrats of "desperate reaching" for an issue, United Press International reported. He said of his debate performance, "I wasn't tired."

"And in regard to the age issue and everything, if I had on as much makeup on as he did, I'd look younger too," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Mondale, told of the president's comments while campaigning in Pittsburgh, said, "I think that

was the same defense Nixon used against Kennedy, and the real problem was not makeup on the face, but it was makeup on those answers."

One television station and one radio station in the Ohio River city had been persuaded to give live coverage to the speech and question-and-answer session. Then on Monday, without further effort on Mr. Cashman's part, Cincinnati's two other television stations and one more radio station decided that Mr. Mondale had become newsworthy enough to cover live.

"It was the debate that did it," Mr. Cashman said. "They realized that Mondale might be back in the race."

Political campaigns are essentially exercises in mass persuasion, and nothing is more persuasive than success. For all of August and September, Mr. Mondale had struggled to overcome the image of being "a loser."

Now, for the first time since the Democratic National Convention in July, Mr. Mondale has begun to change public perceptions, and the effects are tangible.

Kurds Kill 8 Turkish Troops
ANKARA — Guerrillas killed eight soldiers Tuesday in an area of eastern Turkey where troops have been hunting Kurdish rebels, Turkish authorities said Wednesday. The clash took place at the town of Cukure in Hakkari province, near the Iraqi border, they said.

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An Offer in El Salvador

It is not just his political neck that President José Napoleón Duarte risks with the offer to take to El Salvador's leftist guerrillas. The violent right has slaughtered many Salvadoran democrats for entertaining the same idea. Yet Mr. Duarte, from the forum of the United Nations, says that unconditional discussions can begin next week in La Palma, a town near the Honduran border. The guerrillas instantly accepted, if a neutral observer attends.

What is going on here? The honest answer is that Mr. Duarte's calculations are not obvious. He may well agree with the Pentagon's assessment that the tide of battle is shifting to the government's side. Or, less securely, he may be trying to use diplomacy to ward off an expected guerrilla offensive in the fall dry season. He might even be moving ahead of his American allies, figuring that they will restrain him less during the U.S. election campaign.

In any case, the State Department says it had no advance warning that Mr. Duarte was going to abandon his recent skepticism about wide-ranging talks with guerrillas.

In a bid to end a civil war that has taken 50,000 lives since 1979, he now offers leftists a new chance not only in local elections, which they have rejected, but perhaps in a national plebiscite. To the leftists' demand for guarantees of safety and participation in the interim,

pre-election regime, Mr. Duarte responds with a promise of "safety and security of a political place within a pluralistic, democratic constitutional system" — or a possible role in the government plus a general amnesty.

Until this speech, Mr. Duarte had been saying he was ready to talk but not to negotiate. His new proposals surely sound like an agenda for negotiation. And he has shown some authority over the rightist death squads.

Mr. Duarte's approach certainly accords with the spirit of the regional peace treaty that has been proposed by the Contadora countries — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — and encouraged by Europeans whose support he has gained. Nicaragua's acceptance of that treaty may also become a factor in the calculations of Salvadorans.

The obstacles, of course, are awesome. Hard-liners in the Salvadoran armed forces, thirsting for victory over the guerrillas, may still be strong enough to thwart Mr. Duarte. Whether the leftist insurgents can settle for much less than their vision of victory also remains to be seen.

It is only a small space that has opened in this tangle, but Mr. Duarte deserves applause for venturing forth with an offer to find a way to end a bitter yet deadlocked war.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Reactors for Qadhafi?

The Belgian government says it is considering a proposal to sell \$1 billion worth of nuclear equipment to Libya. It is difficult to think of a worse idea — more irresponsible, more dangerous, more likely to lead to spectacular violation of the world's fragile rules against the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Belgians can argue that they have very high unemployment and need to export. But high unemployment does not begin to justify nuclear sales to Colonel Muammar Qadhafi.

The Belgians say they would sell only civilian power equipment and only for peaceful purposes. That is transparent. Once the equipment is delivered, neither the Belgians nor anyone outside Tripoli will have much control over the purposes to which it is put.

Ever since rising oil prices made them rich in the early 1970s, the Libyans have been trying to buy nuclear weapons. Frustrated in that endeavor, they now appear to be seeking another route to the same goal. To extract plutonium from a power reactor's spent fuel requires a reprocessing plant and, as the Belgians will point out, the Libyans do not have one.

Not yet. But there have been reports that Libya has been contributing funds, for purposes that seem self-evident, to Pakistan's attempt to build reprocessing capability.

Libya has no shortage of energy. It is up to its ears in oil. It is thinly populated and has almost no industry outside the oil fields. Its

need for huge and expensive new power sources is not obvious. What do the Belgians suppose the Libyans want reactors for?

Harry Truman once said that, as president, he spent most of his time trying to persuade people to do things that they ought to have the sense to do without being asked. The diplomats who try to preserve the nonproliferation code can say the same thing. Among other governments, the United States has been renegeing with Belgium.

But, unfortunately, it has not been renegeing as effectively as it might. The American protests against nuclear sales to Libya come at a moment when the U.S. Defense Department, which frequently seems to carry on its own independent foreign policy, is embroiled with Belgium over sales of machine tools to the Soviet Union. The machine tools are neither unique nor crucial. They are merely a target in the Defense Department's continuing campaign to deny to the Russians all imports of any strategic significance — except, of course, American grain.

By even contemplating nuclear sales to Libya, the Belgian government betrays a disloyal confusion in its sense of what is truly important. As for the United States, the disproportionate vehemence of its attacks on the machine tools shipments shows that it is not exempt from the same charge.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

The Tone of the Campaign

It is apparent that the Louisville debate has changed the terms of the presidential campaign. The Democrats, sulky in the face of what seemed impending defeat, were nipping at the heels of a nominee who was the overwhelming choice of the party's insiders. Now they are cheering him on. The Republicans, so giddy about a few days ago, were talking about a long-term realignment and recapture of working control of both houses of Congress. Now they are arguing vehemently that everybody else is misinterpreting the debate.

Most insiders still assume Ronald Reagan will win. But there is far less confidence, or fear, that the Republicans will make major gains in the congressional elections. A week ago Representative Newt Gingrich, a Georgia Republican, said the White House had made a commitment to go all out for Republican candidates to the House if the debates went well. The hope was that Mr. Reagan's personal popularity, and the ideas and policies for

which he stands strongly could be used to rally support for many little-known and often modestly financed challengers.

Now many politicians doubt that there will be such an effort, at least before the Kansas City debate on Oct. 21. One reason is that any drop in Mr. Reagan's popularity percentage in the polls will put him near 50 percent, a level that may make his managers nervous. Another reason is that the president was not very successful in conveying the themes and ideas that are essential in this nation of adept ticket-splitters, to any coast-to-coast effect. Finally, the rise in Democrats' morale, if sustained, will result in higher turnout, enough to make the difference in a dozen or so House races.

Most Republican challengers will still be happy to see the president in their districts and will not shy away from him on the platform. But on the other side, more Democrats will be copying up to Walter Mondale.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Marcos's Troubled Future

U.S. officials are now openly expressing their apprehensions about the rapidly declining conditions in the Philippines. In part these concerns are prompted by the special relationship between the United States and its longtime colony. But another motivation is also clear. The United States is moving to put distance between itself and President Ferdinand E.

Marcos, whose 19 years in power may be nearing a chaotic end.

The Reagan administration has been quietly urging Mr. Marcos to accept reforms. But Mr. Marcos, supported by the army, seems to have no intention of acting in an orderly way to lessen his grip on the Philippines. What Washington fears is that events may soon snatch any remaining freedom of action out of his hands.

— Los Angeles Times

FROM OUR OCT. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Diplomat Recalled from China
WASHINGTON — The reasons which induced Mr. Philander Chase Knapp, the Secretary of State, to recall Mr. Crane, the newly appointed Minister in China, to Washington, to receive additional instructions, may be of the highest international importance, but at the present time the matter suggests a comedy rather than a tragedy. Mr. Crane, who frankly admits that he knows nothing about diplomacy, has confessed to newspaper correspondents that he does not believe that he has been recalled because he made injudicious speeches. He has explained that he told President W.H. Taft that he did not think he was qualified to make speeches, and that the President told him to go ahead and do the best he could. Mr. Crane added, with naiveté, that he did. He has displayed almost as much curiosity as his interviewers to know the reason for his recall.

1934: The Quid Pro Quo of Trade
PARIS — Secretary of State Cordell Hull clings tenaciously to principles that are sound and tried. At a moment when his colleagues are calling for further restrictions against foreign imports, and Germany, among others, is insisting on the principle of equalizing imports with exports on a dollar-for-dollar basis in the trade with each country, Mr. Hull comes out in favor of lowering the artificial barriers to trade and points out the economic unsoundness as well as the political disadvantages of the theory of equalization of trade. "I haven't been able to take any stock in the narrow quid pro quo policy of balancing trade between every two nations," he said; and, with an optimism which refuses to be downed by the evidence to the contrary, he added that he could not believe that "the nations of the world are hell-bent on suicide, economically speaking."

Nuclear Deterrence: It May Work Best at a Minimum

By Alexander Yanov

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — Twenty years ago Sunday, on Oct. 14, 1964, Nikita S. Khrushchev was ousted from office, and the nuclear arms race started in earnest.

What followed was two decades of ideological competition that wasted an enormous amount of energy and talent, generating fear and devouring hundreds of billions of dollars, without adding even a single dollar's worth to U.S. security. This monstrous turn of events inevitable or was it a human error, an avoidable accident that let the genie out of the bottle? Let us look at the history.

The Russians first deployed intercontinental ballistic missiles in 1958, opening what Americans then called the "missile gap." The intelligence community reported that "possibly as early as late 1959" the Soviet Union could deploy enough missiles "to smash or paralyze the Strategic Air Command's U.S. bases." Independent journalists estimated that the Russians would have 1,000 missiles by 1961, 2,000 by 1963. Given

that Moscow would need only 100 to 175 to wipe out the Strategic Air Command, it was predicted that nuclear catastrophe could occur as soon as late 1959.

But 1959 passed without incident. So did 1960. By 1961, it became clear that the Russians had not even begun the vast anticipated deployment of SS-6 missiles. Even in 1963, they had only a handful of such weapons. Meanwhile, the United States continued to add to its arsenal, and by April 1964 America's intercontinental missile force was four times larger than the Soviet Union's.

Mr. Khrushchev must have been under great pressure, from the military and within the Politburo, to close the widening gap. Yet he made no serious bid to overcome the U.S. advantage. It was only after his overthrow that the Soviet leadership began to deploy in earnest — by then, it was a second generation of missiles, the SS-9 — launching the first

real heat of the nuclear arms race.

Why did Mr. Khrushchev hold off? Some historians believe that he decided — no one can explain why — that the first generation of Soviet missiles was not suitable for wide-spread deployment. This may be true, but it would imply that he consciously accepted an enormous Soviet inferiority in the face of an American building, oriented, many believed at the time, toward first-strike capability. Robert S. McNamara, then secretary of defense, said in a recent interview that this would have "scared the hell" out of him if he were the Soviet defense minister. It would certainly have scared Mr. Khrushchev if, like Mr. McNamara and many American strategists, he believed in the notion of "nuclear parity" — believed, that is, that each side must match the other missile for missile.

The picture changes considerably, however, if we assume that Mr. Khrushchev adhered to the alternative

strategic doctrine known as "minimum deterrence," which considers strategic "inferiority" simply irrelevant in the nuclear age.

This doctrine had a number of American proponents, most of them in the navy, even in the early 1960s. Admiral Arleigh Burke summarized it very well in 1959: "In making our retaliatory force secure from enemy attack, we do not need great numbers of missiles and bombers. Whether the U.S.S.R. has one-half as many or several times as many missiles as the United States is really academic as long as we have the assured capability to destroy Russia and as long as the Soviets know it and are really convinced of it."

True, Nikita Khrushchev never explicitly endorsed this notion. And his version of minimum deterrence was undoubtedly quite different from Admiral Burke's. The American officer proposed to rely on submarines, while Mr. Khrushchev would surely

have chosen land-based intercontinental missiles in hardened silos. (That, from the beginning, was the Russian's preferred basing mode, and it would at the time — before either side could equip their weapons to knock out so-called hard targets — have promised virtual invulnerability from enemy attack.) What the two men had in common, however, was a strategic philosophy that defeats the purpose of the nuclear arms race.

Why else, after all, did Mr. Khrushchev write so scornfully of the nuclear arms race once he was removed from office? (He noted in his memoirs, for example: "Once we had equipped ourselves with the missiles, airplanes, submarine fleet and nuclear warheads needed for our defense, we were able to reconsider our military budget.") Why else did he not hurry to close the missile gap? Why else was there no nuclear arms race as long as he stayed in office?

In the end, both Arleigh Burke and Nikita Khrushchev were defeated by a consensus of nuclear strategists in Washington and Moscow. But this hardly changes the significance of their efforts to resist the arms race.

The competition could have been avoided: The genie was let out of the bottle by a human error of major proportion — the epochal defeat of minimum deterrence. Can the genie be put back where it belongs? Not, I suggest, unless we reconsider our rejection of minimum deterrence.

Mr. Khrushchev's version is clearly unfeasible now — technically obsolete in the age of "hard-target kill capabilities." But Admiral Burke's version is still sound, and it will be sound for at least another decade. Far into the 1990s, America will be able to rely on the retaliatory force of its submarines. And by 2000, they could be replaced by small missiles made invulnerable by their mobility.

Americans and Russians must disabuse themselves of the notion that bigger is better and that each side must always keep up. With minimum deterrence we can deprive the nuclear arms race of meaning.

The writer, literary editor of the New Republic, is author of "Nuclear War, Nuclear Peace." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The writer, who left the Soviet Union in 1974, teaches political science at the University of Michigan. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

Idealism Is Not the Most Responsible Approach

By Leon Wieseltier

NEW YORK — The nuclear debate of recent years has consisted of a contest between idealism and realism. It is easy to understand that idealism has become the more popular inspiration. All the good rhetoric, and a lot of the bad reality, seems to be on its side.

The threat of nuclear war is intolerable. It breeds impatience; and it is idealism in its many forms that most menors that impatience. By idealism I mean the broad variety of dramatic denunciations to the nuclear predicament that have been proposed — the abolition of the arms race, the abolition of nuclear weapons, the abolition of war, the abolition of sovereign states, the abolition of the evil in man. These are all solutions that are commensurate with the ultimate scale of the problem. We are contemplating, after all, the possibility that the worlds of culture and nature may someday be destroyed.

Moreover, it is emotionally very difficult to make do with the idea that the greatest threat to human history should be met with concepts of management — which is what the idea of deterrence asks. And yet idealism is not the most responsible approach to the nuclear danger. Indeed, it is the very magnitude of the danger that makes idealism the least responsible method of anti-nuclear thought and anti-nuclear action.

Realism — that is, deterrence uncomplicatedly conceived — deserves to be defended against its idealist critics for two good reasons. First, if you really respect the horror of a nuclear holocaust, you will think and act very coolly about it. Attempting the abolitions mentioned above could create a whole new class of instabilities that could have the infernal and ironic consequence of setting the whole thing off.

Of no abolitionist is this more true, by the way, than of Ronald Reagan. When he promised to save the United States, and eventually the Soviet Union, from the nuclear situation with a "Star Wars" system of defense, the president placed himself prominently in the camp of the idealists. But even the beginning of an attempt to implement a defense of U.S. cities against Soviet missiles could shatter the strategic stability that has characterized superpower relations in the nuclear area for decades.

Second, it must be impressed upon the public how very remote is the realization of any of the nuclear abolitionisms. There are now about 50,000 nuclear weapons in the American and Soviet arsenals. The world will not be safe, we may all agree, until all or most of these weapons are actually dismantled, until the president of the United States and the leader of the Soviet Union instruct their subordinates to pass out the screwdrivers. If you believe the "nuclear winter" scenario, at least 49,000 of these deadly devices will simply have to disappear.

Is it really defeatism to suggest that this is not likely to happen? Certainly arms control will not accomplish it. If President Reagan and Konstantin Chernenko sign a piece of paper written by George Kennan, according to which each side will cut its arsenal in half, each side will still possess power to destroy the world. Moreover, not even universal nuclear disarmament will erase the knowledge of how to build the weapon again — or the will to do so.

Deterrence, then, is an accurate description of reality for a very long

time to come. We are stuck with it; there are grounds for a certain amount of fatalism about history after Hiroshima. And since we are stuck with it, it is a dangerous thing to discredit. Fatalism, however, is not the same thing as despair. There is deterrence properly managed and deterrence improperly managed. A great deal hangs on the distinction.

In the area of strategy, deterrence properly managed requires a firm and forthright rejection of any notion that a nuclear war can be prosecuted like a conventional war, that it can be limited or controlled. In the area of force structure, it requires a rejection of any weapons system that will upset the tender but tangible nuclear balance; the MX missile deserves the death it is about to meet at the hands of Congress, the precise nature of cruise missiles needs to be more carefully thought out, the D-5 missile of the Trident-2 submarine should be

improved more for its range than for its accuracy, and so on.

In the area of arms control, a "walk in the woods" type of compromise on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe should be made (the failure to make it so far lies primarily with the Russians); the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks should be resumed, this time with a realistic American proposal; the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty should be reaffirmed; and talks should quickly commence on the banning of weapons from space. (I know of no strategic problem on Earth that has a solution in space, and in this matter there is still time.)

It will be apparent from the above that realism is not exactly the sexiest or the most satisfying way to address the danger. Moreover, even the most devout advocate of deterrence must agree that it may fail. Deterrence is a fraud, too; they, too, dream of disarmament. But nobody so far has

shown precisely how we get from here to there. And until somebody does, it would be well to lower the intellectual and political temperature, and calmly discuss what it is precisely that we can do.

I propose a division of intellectual and political labor: Let those who insist that there must be an idea that will end the nuclear era keep searching for the idea. They do not deserve to be scorned. But neither do those who insist that in the interim the danger must also be managed.

As Irving Howe has observed, there is the politics of the near and the politics of the far. Nuclear politics must allow for both. After all, when it is the destruction of the world that we are talking about, it is an honorable thing to trouble about the here and the now. Somebody has to.

The writer, literary editor of the New Republic, is author of "Nuclear War, Nuclear Peace." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The writer, who left the Soviet Union in 1974, teaches political science at the University of Michigan. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

The Cynical Agreement on Chad

By Dominique Moïsi

PARIS — As French soldiers begin to leave Chad, hoping the Libyans will do the same, the curtain is about to fall on the latest act of a play that can have no happy ending.

If the goal of diplomacy is to achieve compromises and minimize immediate risks, France has played its part well. French tenacity has prevailed over Colonel Muammar Qadhafi's nebulous ambitions. In August 1983, President François Mitterrand told Le Monde that France's objectives in Chad were to force the Libyans to accept a reciprocal withdrawal, while refusing to engage in political talks on the future of Chad, a process to be left to the Africans through institutions such as the Organization of African Unity.

The French presence in Chad aimed at deterring the Libyans from moving farther south and at protecting the regime of President Hissène Habré in Njameña. His ambition was not to reconquer lost territory in the north or to cancel the de facto partition on the ground. The French had decided not to prevent a Libyan takeover of Faya-Largeau, judging a pre-emptive air attack to be too risky. But they ran the risk of bogging

down French troops in a financially costly and seemingly endless operation.

The recent agreement between France and Libya — sealed over the heads of the Chadians, though Mr. Habré was later invited to Paris in an effort to smooth ruffled feathers — is a marriage of convenience between two frustrated parties. For the Libyans aggressors, Chad was proving to be more burden than asset. (The Middle East was always a higher priority for Colonel Qadhafi than were his African ambitions.)

In Chad, the relationship between Libyan soldiers and Goukouni Oueddei's rebel forces had been slowly deteriorating. In Libya itself, Colonel Qadhafi's rule was increasingly contested, as the weight of his adventurous foreign policy raised both economic and political burdens.

Perhaps having learned from the diplomatic isolation of Iran, Colonel Qadhafi wanted to present Libya as a new and more moderate guise. This goal presupposed an agreement with Morocco, the generally conservative partner of the United States, an agreement King Hassan II welcomed for his own Saharan reasons. It also meant a settlement with France over Chad.

For the French, intervention went beyond Chad itself. It served to demonstrate French credibility in Francophone Africa. Chad was not to become the African counterpart to what Iran became for the United States in the Gulf region. But such a goal was proving economically costly and France was keenly aware of the limitations on all parties in Chad.

France was not ready to engage its soldiers in a desperate bid to recreate an artificial country, one that was largely the product of colonization. The behavior of other African countries, with their mixture of hypocrisy and escapism, did not entice France to do any more for African unity. Above all, the French and Libyans shared a common frustration with and ultimately neglect of, if not actual contempt for, Chad.

The prospect of legislative elections also encouraged Mr. Mitterrand to close the Chadian dossier, at least temporarily, despite misgivings over any settlement with the unpredictable Colonel Qadhafi. But France had to wait for Libya to play its own part first.

The *détente* of the war between France and Libya over Chad had not closed the channels of communication between the two countries. The multifaceted, intricate process of negotiation warmed up suddenly in April, when Colonel Qadhafi, through the intermediary of former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, dropped his hopes of altering the political status quo in Chad and accepted the notion of a simultaneous



Hissène Habré.

withdrawal of French and Libyan forces, with no stipulation on who holds power in Njameña.

He reiterated his proposal in May, in an interview with Eric Rouleau, a senior editor of Le Monde. From then, the negotiation proceeded to a final and apparently successful outcome.

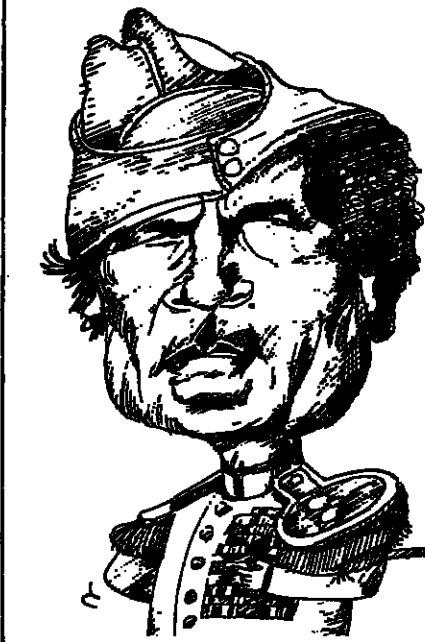
Mr. Mitterrand's surprise visit to Hassan II, a symbolic and positive acknowledgment of Libya's treaty of union with Morocco (and a gesture that could only irritate Algeria), aimed at ensuring that Libya's new free hand in the Maghreb would not revitalize its African ambition and thus block a French-Libyan accord.

France's pessimism about the future of Chad is matched only by its optimism about the possibility of dealing with Colonel Qadhafi. The French assume that Libya can only be sincere, at least in the short run, in its desire to withdraw troops from Chad. The French calculate that logistical difficulties balance out Libya's geographic proximity and that it would be more difficult for Colonel Qadhafi to send troops back to Chad than for the French to do so. Only time will tell whether France has gambled correctly.

Meanwhile, the new agreement constitutes an undeniable success for Mr. Mitterrand. It was greeted in France with the same consensus that accompanied the decision to intervene.

But such a success should not hide the fact that the Chadian quagmire is left open. And once again Western democracies have followed their own ambiguous paths in dealing with Libya's Colonel Qadhafi.

The writer, associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales and editor of its journal, *Politique Étrangère*, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



Muammar Qadhafi.

Debate: Openings Reagan Could Have Exploited

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — There is no dissent from Reagan partisans that their man came off second-best to Walter Mondale in their first debate. "For all practical purposes, the election campaign was finished before the debate started," said a Republican economist with close White House ties. "Now, he [Mr. Mondale] has a new life, and it's a campaign in which they have to go out, and protect that lead all over again."

A quick survey of several Democratic and Republican officials who are involved in preparations for the Reagan-Mondale and Bush-Ferraro debates, or who had a hand in the Carter-Reagan debate of 1980, produced a near-unanimous conclusion: Mr. Mondale outscored the president not only on substantive points, but in his forceful and convincing presentation. In contrast to earlier televised appearances, Mr. Mondale was not shrill — and his effort to be gracious and respectful to the president was a touch of class.

Overall, Mr. Mondale kept the president on the defensive on economic issues, despite the uncontested fact that a recovery from recession is, as Mr. Reagan said, in its 21st month. Mr. Reagan's effort to disguise a succession of statistics worked to his disadvantage; Mr. Mondale mar-

shaled his own numbers in a more understandable way.

Mr. Mondale was able to pursue so well the question of the budget deficit that the Mr. Reagan lost his poise, to the point of asserting — incorrectly — that "Social Security has nothing to do with balancing a budget or erasing or lowering the deficit."

The president said that Social Security funds are kept in a separate trust fund — which used to be the case. But for more than 20 years, the United States has operated under the so-called unified budget in which all funds are commingled.

That is why Social Security has become such an issue, and why President Reagan himself appointed the Greenspan commission, which recommended changes in the system to reduce the potential drain of Social Security payments on the total national budget.

This gaffe is harder to excuse than the president's assertion that "there is no connection" between the budget deficit and high interest rates. This was a weak — and boring — response to Mr. Mondale's sober assessment that the deficit had pushed up interest rates and the dollar to unacceptable levels, interfering with exports.

It was a regurgitation of a shallow analysis by the Treasury Department, which stands nakedly alone in its assessment. It is rejected, as Mr. Mondale snapped back, by almost every economist and businessman he knows. Mr. Mondale might have added that the "no connection" theory is rejected by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Bank for International Settlements and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Cleverly, Mr. Mondale introduced the question of fairness of the tax system by using Vice President George Bush's returns to allege that in 1983, using tax preferences, "one of the wealthiest Americans" paid taxes at the rate of only 12.8 percent.

The president's response was ineffective on this point; in fact, he botched the opportunity to point out that Mr. Mondale had offered no tax reform plan, and that the Democrat's proposal to remove tax indexation would hit lower-income groups harder than the wealthy.

Mr. Reagan also failed to attack in other economic areas where Mr. Mondale is vulnerable. For example, Mr. Reagan might well have asked Mr. Mondale to produce specifics on

\$8 billion worth of new "discretionary" spending cuts that he has included in his budget-reduction program.

Unless Mr. Mondale fudged and ducked, he would have had to admit that some of that will have to come out of Medicare and other so-called entitlement programs. That would have taken the edge off Mr. Mondale's effective charge that Mr. Reagan had tried to cut \$20 billion out of Medicare, after denying any such intention during his debate with Jimmy Carter in 1980.

Mr. Reagan missed another good possibility by failing to challenge Mr. Mondale's restatement of his essentially protectionist position: It is one thing to complain, as Mr. Mondale did, that 1984 is "the worst trade year in American history" — that, after all, shows the need to bring the dollar down by reducing the deficit.

But it is quite another to complain that these heavy deficits "are swamping the nation with cheap imports." Mr. Reagan has asserted that his administration believes in free and open trade. But his recent actions have been tainted with protectionism, and his failure to call Mr. Mondale on this issue indicates that he is making a grab for votes in the "rust belt" not unlike Mr. Mondale's.

The Washington Post.

LETTER

Moroccan History

Regarding the report "Living Like a King in Morocco" (Oct. 3):

Edward Schumacher writes: "Morocco endured only about 40 years as a French colony." The word "endured" is derogatory. Morocco was not a colony but a protectorate. It retained its own monarch, its local administration and its customs from 1912 to independence in 1956, a period of 44 years, not "about 40."

One should not forget that Cassablanca consisted of just a few huts back in 1917 and that the French built a remarkable network of roads. The part played by Marshall Louis Lyautey — as first administrator of the protectorate — in his efforts to promote a modern and free Morocco should not be overlooked.

J.G. GAUTIER,
Hyères, France.

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S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at

Hands Seen as Culprit in Spreading Colds

Researchers in U.S. Report That 'a Viricidal' Nose Tissue Is the Best Prevention

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After more than a decade of work, an increasing body of scientific evidence suggests that the common cold is spread chiefly by hand contamination rather than by coughing or sneezing, according to researchers.

Teams from the University of Virginia and the University of Wisconsin reported Tuesday on studies showing that a new chemically treated version of Kleenex, a tissue made by Kimberly-Clark Corp., is highly effective in stopping the spread of the most common illness by killing cold viruses before they get on the hands.

But the Virginia research also shows that a less costly, old-fashioned approach — wiping one's nose frequently with regular facial tissue and keeping one's hands clean — may be about as effective.

A cold sufferer may contaminate his hands while blowing his nose or sneezing and then transfer the har-

dy organisms by touching others or by touching household objects where the viruses may live for hours or days.

The strongest proponent of a new "viricidal" or virus-killing tissue is its pioneer, Dr. Elliot C. Dick, a University of Wisconsin researcher who reported Tuesday to a meeting here on infectious diseases that the new tissue has proved 100 percent effective in stopping the spread of cold viruses under experimental conditions.

In his tests, in which student volunteers purposely infected with cold viruses played polka with healthy men for 12-hour stretches, the new tissue far surpassed the performance of the cotton handkerchiefs carried by generations of cold sufferers.

Dr. Dick, who began testing the idea in Antarctica in the 1970s, said that in two recent tests with the virus-killing tissue, none of the 24 healthy volunteers got sick. But in the cotton handkerchief trial, 58 percent — 14 out of 24 — of the people

who were exposed to a cold caught one.

He said a single square inch of the specially treated three-ply tissue can destroy 100,000 virus particles in one minute, or about 80 percent of the viruses present. The tissue is impregnated with three compounds — citric and malic acids, found in fruits, and sodium lauryl sulfate, used in toothpaste — that are considered nontoxic to humans but deadly to rhinoviruses, the most common cold viruses.

In a separate experiment at the University of Virginia, Dr. J. Owen Hendley and Dr. Jack Gwaltney Jr. also found that the chemically treated tissue was highly effective, with none of 24 exposed research subjects developing a cold if the subjects used the tissue. Both sets of research were funded by Kimberly-Clark, the tissue's manufacturer.

But Dr. Hendley found to his surprise that the "control" tissue, regular tissue without any special treatment, was also quite effective. Only three of the 25 persons who

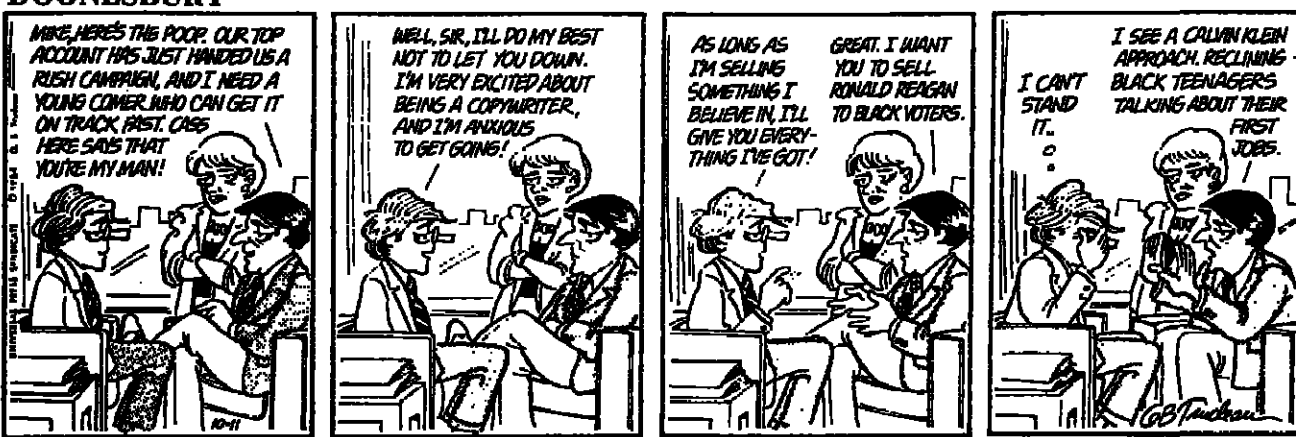
were exposed to cold sufferers who frequently used regular tissue became infected. But if cold sufferers used no tissue at all, about half of the people they exposed to the viruses got sick.

Dr. Hendley noted that it has been difficult to prove exactly how colds spread, but he and his colleagues have concluded that the most likely route is through the hands of a cold sufferer touching infected nostrils where the viruses are concentrated.

In fact, says Dr. Hendley, although most adults would deny it, his studies found through direct observation of a crowd of medical professionals for an hour in a large lecture hall, one of three people would pick or rub their noses in such a way that viruses would be transmitted if they had a cold. "I was stunned," he said. "Imagine what happens with kids."

The scientists presented their latest findings at the 24th Annual Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy.

DOONESBURY



Shultz Leaves to Discuss Peace Talks With Duarte

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz set out Wednesday for El Salvador to discuss with President José Napoleón Duarte next week's talks between him and leftist rebels.

The guerrilla leaders on Tuesday formally accepted Mr. Duarte's offer to meet Monday in the northern village of La Palma. In Mexico

City, however, a rebel leader said Wednesday that the acceptance "does not in any way mean we are laying down our arms."

Although the rebels listed as a condition for their participation the attendance at the talks of senior officers of the Salvadoran Army, a Salvadoran government official said he believed that the condition would not prevent the meeting from taking place.

Mr. Shultz was expected to reaffirm to Mr. Duarte the long-standing U.S. opposition to any agreement with the rebels based on granting them a role in government that they have not won in an election. Mr. Duarte also opposes any such offer.

The insurgents thus far have refused to take part in an election, alleging that the safety of leftist candidates could not be assured by the government.

Mr. Shultz planned to spend about four hours in El Salvador before flying to Panama, where he will attend the inauguration Thurs-

day of President Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

After a day in Panama, Mr. Shultz will fly to Mexico for an overnight stay.

■ Why Now? Diplomats Ask: James LeMayne of The New York Times reported from Mexico City:

The rebels' agreement to talk set off a flurry of speculation among diplomats in the region about Mr. Duarte's motives in choosing to meet the guerrillas at this time.

In telephone interviews, West European, U.S. and Latin American diplomats noted that Oct. 15, the date Mr. Duarte has chosen to meet the rebels, is also the day on which the five Central American countries are to reply to a draft regional peace treaty proposed by the so-called Contadora countries.

They suggested that Mr. Duarte's invitation was a political response to an equally unexpected announcement by the Nicaraguan government that it would accept the proposed treaty without revisions.

By offering to meet Salvadoran guerrilla leaders, the diplomats said, Mr. Duarte has issued a headline-catching answer to the Sandinistas that immediately carries out the draft Contadora accord's demand for negotiations to end civil conflicts.

The Oct. 15 date also has special political significance in El Salvador, marking the anniversary of the 1979 reformist military coup that set off the civil war.

Guerrilla units have celebrated the anniversary of the coup in the past by launching spectacular attacks on Salvadoran military and economic targets.

U.S. officials in Washington have predicted a major guerrilla offensive beginning in mid-October, when torrential seasonal rains slacken.

By offering to talk before an offensive can begin, Mr. Duarte appears to be positioning himself to place the guerrillas on the political defensive should they decide to pursue military measures.

Chess Championship Rouses Soviet Passions

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — With millions of people following every move, two Soviet men are locked in quiet combat for world chess supremacy. The reigning champion, Anatoli Karpov, has taken a virtually unbeatable 4-0 lead over his challenger, Gary Kasparov. The first to achieve six victories wins the match.

On Monday, Mr. Kasparov decided against any risks despite his trailing Mr. Karpov and settled for a draw after only 15 moves.

But the lopsided score has not diminished interest in the contest in a nation with a 1,000-year chess tradition and four million registered players.

The 1,300 spectators who squeeze into the elegant Hall of Columns to watch each game sit in hushed attention, with the silence broken only by an excited buzz when a crucial move is made.

Millions of others, gathered in chess clubs all over the Soviet Union, receive play-by-play accounts from the site. Two special chess bulletins are broadcast each playing day on Soviet radio and television.

Mr. Karpov, 33, has been champion since Bobby Fischer of the United States defaulted in 1975,

relinquishing the title without moving a pawn.

Mr. Kasparov, 21, the new boy wonder of the Soviet chess world, has failed to crack Mr. Karpov's defenses, and experts wonder if he can salvage even a single victory from the match.

Several of the assembled grandmasters and chess buffs, in fact, nostalgically recalled Mr. Fischer's world title triumph over Boris Spassky in 1972 and speculated on the outcome of a match today between the now-retired Mr. Fischer and Mr. Karpov, much the way American boxing fans argue about who would win: Jack Dempsey or Muhammad Ali.

Chess is a passion in the Soviet Union, ranking second only to soccer in popularity. The Central Chess Club publishes 25 to 30 chess books a year that become instant sell-outs, even in editions of 100,000.

The club has a library of 10,000 books and a secret catalog of 100,000 reference cards on chess wisdom that the club's devotees term "our Pentagon, our secret weapon" in international matches.

Lenin, the revolutionary father of the country, was a chess player along with such other compatriots as Peter the Great, Tolstoy and Pushkin. In fact, once received a



Anatoli Karpov, left, the world chess champion, watching the challenger, Gary Kasparov.

chess set from the Bolshevik Central Committee with red and white pieces to represent the Red Army and the White Russian forces in the civil war that followed the 1917 Bolshevik takeover.

Each piece represented a political figure. Chess legend has it that Trotsky, who coordinated the Red Army in the fighting, was depicted as a red castle but later, after he was purged, the piece was bleached and transferred to the opposing side.

Chess was first played in Russia in the 9th or 10th century, historians say, arriving from Persia or

perhaps India, where the game is believed to have originated.

Foreigners who visited Russia in the 16th and 17th centuries reported on the game's popularity, and national and international competitions began at the end of the 19th century.

With the development of a Russian school of chess, the game flourished in the Soviet Union. Hundreds of thousands of school children, some as young as 8 years old, play in tournaments each year.

The 70 Soviet grandmasters receive a monthly payment of 300 rubles (\$360) and some of the top

players are allowed that special status symbol, a foreign car, as well.

Not all remain in favor, Boris Spassky, for example, was sharply criticized after losing to Mr. Fischer in 1972 and eventually moved to France.

Victor Korchnoi, another top Soviet player, defected in 1976 and now lives in Switzerland. Soviet antagonism to Mr. Korchnoi was so strong that when he played Mr. Karpov for the world championship in 1978 and 1981 he was identified in the Soviet press only as "the challenger," not by name.

High Court Gets Church-State Appeal

By Philip Hager
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, accepting another case testing the barrier between church and state, has agreed to decide the constitutionality of a \$3-billion U.S. program that allows public school teachers to conduct classes for disadvantaged children in religious schools.

The justices will review an appellate court ruling that invalidated provisions of the government program, which permits remedial instruction for almost 200,000 private school children in the United States, mostly in low-income urban communities.

The action Tuesday further expands the court's already weighty

docket of church-state cases for the current term.

The justices also will decide by next summer whether public school teachers can hold a "moment of silence" to permit voluntary prayer and meditation in the classroom; whether states can force employers to allow workers a day off on the Sabbath; and—in a case similar to the one accepted Tuesday—whether local school districts, using state funds, can send public school teachers into religious schools to hold remedial classes.

The new case involves the use of U.S. grants under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 for remedial reading, mathematics and language classes in the city of New York. Under that program, the largest of its kind, about 13 percent of the 300,000 students involved attend

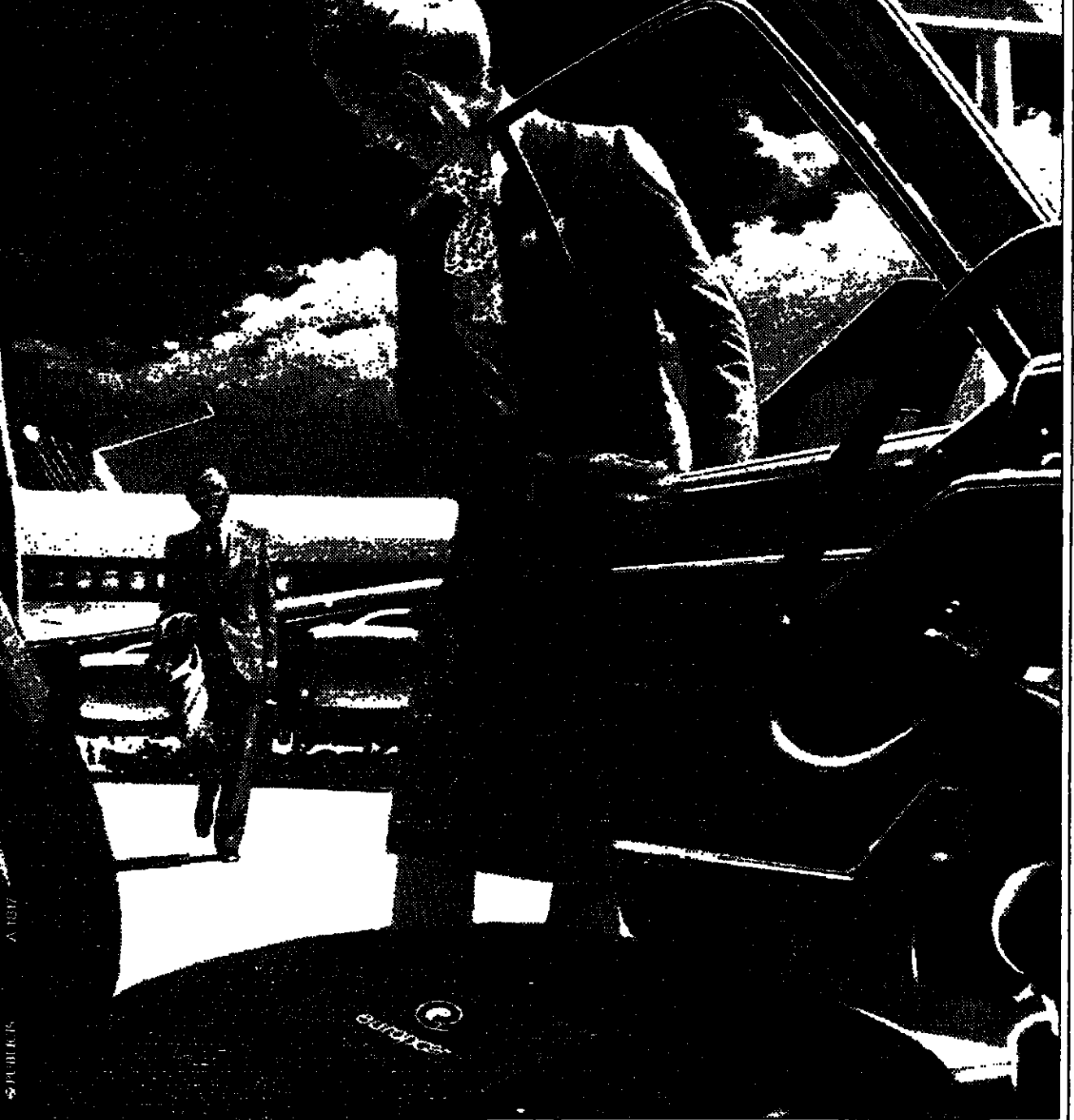
nonpublic schools—most of them Catholic.

The program was challenged by a group of taxpayers who contended that constitutional prohibitions against government establishment of religion were violated by tax-funded instruction in church-affiliated schools. In July, the U.S. 2d Circuit Court of Appeals in New York upheld the challengers.

The Reagan administration and New York school officials joined with parents of parochial school students in asking the justices to review the appellate ruling. The Department of Justice, in a brief, called the program the "nation's largest, most important and most successful" plan for improving the education of disadvantaged children and said there was no evidence of excessive "entanglement" between church and state.

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SCIENCE

IN BRIEF

Researchers Make Progress in Delaying the Declines of Age

Antidote Developed for Spider Bite

NASHVILLE, Tennessee (UPI) — An antidote for the poisonous venom of the brown recluse spider has been developed at Vanderbilt University Medical Center in Nashville.

Several thousand people are bitten by the brown recluse spider in the United States each year. Although its bite is rarely fatal, it causes gnawing and long-lasting flesh wounds. Its greatest danger is to infants and the elderly, who are more vulnerable to its poison.

Loxosceles reclusa, about a quarter of an inch long, is a brown spider with a violin-shaped marking on its back and usually lives in wood piles, attics and other secluded places. Its fangs inject venom that virtually destroys flesh that comes in contact with it, often causing permanent disfigurement. Bite victims have been known to develop holes in their flesh ranging from a quarter-inch to more than 6 inches (2.5 centimeters) across.

Brain Damage in Rats Is Reversed

NEW YORK (AP) — Researchers have found a method of treating rats whose brains had damage similar to that of human victims of Huntington's disease, a debilitating, deadly illness.

The researchers at the University of Lund in Sweden say they reversed some of the effects of the damage by injecting brain tissue from fetal rats into the affected areas. The researchers, reporting their findings in *Nature*, a British weekly journal, said it was unclear exactly how the transplants eased the symptoms.

Symptoms of the disease, which killed the folk singer Woody Guthrie, usually show up between ages 35 and 45 and progress slowly. The disease can lead to uncontrolled movement in all parts of the body, loss of speech and ability to swallow, impairment of short-term memory, judgment and ability to organize, and hallucinations and severe depression.

Heart Tests More Frequent in U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Americans with high blood pressure, or hypertension, undergo two to 40 times as many high-technology and laboratory tests as their British counterparts, but it is unclear which group is getting better health care, researchers say.

The most frequently done test, according to a study released by the Journal of the American Medical Association, was the electrocardiogram, a measure of heart function. It was used 40 times more often in the United States than in England. Glucose tolerance tests were used about equally, while other tests were used about two to nearly eight times as often by Americans.

Dr. Arnold Epstein, a member of the Institute for Health Research at Harvard School of Public Health, was the author of the report. The study, in which three doctors in London also participated, said further research is needed to determine whether less frequent testing harms patients or represents more cost-effective health care. The study noted both populations have similar life expectancies.

Data Given on Continent Separation

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (UPI) — The strongest evidence to date for continuous separation of Europe and North America has been reported, based on simultaneous observations in Sweden and the United States of radio emissions from quassars in remote parts of the universe.

The findings were reported by Dr. Irwin I. Shapiro, director of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

There is ample geologic evidence that the Atlantic Ocean has long been getting wider at an average rate recently estimated at 0.67 inches (2.6 centimeters) a year. Dr. Shapiro described information received from radio telescopes at Fort Davis, Texas, and Onsala, Sweden, which had conducted 47 joint observing sessions, each with about 150 observations. Analysis of the results showed an annual separation rate of 0.83 inches with an error margin of 0.24 inches.

Heavy Snoring Tied to Heart Disease

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Habitual snorers are more likely to contract heart disease and hypertension than those who sleep silently, according to a study by two doctors.

Snoring can also cause sleepiness in the day and affect sexual performance, according to the report by Nicholas Saunders, professor of medicine at Newcastle University, and Les Olson of Westwood Hospital in Sydney. The doctors found that about 20 percent of Australians snored, and about 50 percent of middle-aged and elderly people snored.

They said there was no evidence that occasional snorers were at risk. Heavy snorers were more prone to car and industrial accidents, however, and drinking alcohol made snoring worse, they found.

Sunglasses Urged for Cataract Victims

WASHINGTON (UPI) — There will be an upsurge in retinal disease unless cataract victims protect their eyes from damaging ultraviolet light, an ophthalmologist says.

Dr. Sidney Lerman, a professor of ophthalmology at Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta, said cataract victims who have had their natural lenses removed should wear special sunglasses to block ultraviolet light, even if they have had permanent plastic lenses implanted. Most popular commercial sunglasses do not block transmission of ultraviolet light, he said, so cataract patients should wear only medically approved brands.

"As intraocular lenses are inserted into patients who are much younger and are going to live longer, we will probably see an explosion of retinal degenerative disease during the next decade" unless implant wearers and those whose lenses have been removed wear proper sunglasses, Dr. Lerman said.

Nuclear Test Checks Called Reliable

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (UPI) — Verification of underground nuclear tests has reached the stage where a nuclear test ban could be negotiated without either superpower worrying about the other side cheating, a well-known seismologist says.

Speaking at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lynn R. Sykes, a Columbia University seismologist, said, "Underground nuclear tests can be verified with high reliability down to explosions of extremely small size." The Soviet Union and the United States have been hindered in negotiating a nuclear test ban by the problem of distinguishing underground explosions from earthquakes.

Mr. Sykes said most large disturbances can almost immediately be identified by their location, which is easily obtained by comparing the times at which the shock waves reached seismographs around the world. Of those disturbances that occur near where a test might take place, Mr. Sykes said, all but a very few can be eliminated because they are too deep.

Caffeine Is Seen as Possible Insecticide

By Warren E. Leary
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Caffeine and related compounds are natural insecticides that help coffee, tea and cocoa plants ward off damaging pests, and someday could be used to safely protect food crops, a Harvard scientist says.

In a report in the journal *Science*, Dr. James A. Nathanson, a neurologist at Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital, said the natural action of caffeine in plants has been a mystery, even though it has been used for centuries as a stimulant by millions of people.

"Despite all of the research that has been done on caffeine in mammals, no one to my knowledge has ever determined why it is present in plants," he said. "Over time, plants have developed certain defenses to protect themselves against insects, and we suspected that caffeine might have been present for that purpose — as a natural insecticide."

Tests with powdered tea and coffee, as well as with pure caffeine and related compounds, found that they disturbed the behavior and growth of numerous insects and their larvae, Dr. Nathanson's report said. The mosquito larvae, for instance, became so uncoordinated with exposure to these compounds that they could not swim to the water's surface for air and drowned.

In concentrated doses, the test substances killed the

Device to Help Voiceless Will Be Tested

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — A device that would enable the voiceless to speak is to be implanted soon in a woman who has lost her voice because of cancer. The device, which is to be implanted in the mouth like a dental plate, was designed by a University of Pittsburgh premedical student.

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

FROM King David, who is said to have wooed young virgins in the hope of absorbing their vitality, to modern-day enthusiasts for fetal-lamb-cell injections and vitamin E megadoses, people have been trying to stave off aging.

Now medical researchers say that medical advances and new insight into aging in recent years point to real progress against mankind's most unrelenting enemy.

Some of the biological hallmarks of age can be delayed, the researchers say, resulting in increased vitality in later years. It is a vigor that will be needed in light of longevity trends.

The studies demonstrate that the average life expectancy has been significantly extended, and there is every reason to suppose that it will continue to be as premature deaths from chronic ailments such as heart disease, stroke and some cancers are prevented. Experts predict that a century from now the average American woman will live to be 90, the average man something less.

Moreover, it seems possible that the maximum life span will be extended, too, from the present limit of about 115 years to as many as 140 years. That is conceivable, if people are willing to forgo the excesses of modern affluence and instead adhere to dietary limitations and other changes in living habits.

In their search to find ways to delay the loss of vigor and health that now often accompanies aging, researchers have discovered that some of the biological and mental declines characteristic of old age are actually disease processes, not inevitable consequences of living long, and that some of these diseases are preventable or treatable.

"We used to think that all biological functions declined with age," said Dr. Edward L. Schneider, deputy director of the National Institute on Aging. "Now we know that certain important physiological processes stay the same, such as the output of the heart under stress and intelligence."

He added, "We also know that problems like arthritis, osteoporosis and senile dementia are really diseases that we may be able to eliminate" through various known and yet-to-be-discovered methods of prevention and treatment. For example, osteoporosis — the weakening of bones with age that is a leading killer and crippler of the elderly — is now believed to be preventable by increasing calcium in the diet, encouraging lifelong physical activity and perhaps treating women with estrogens after menopause.

In another example cited by Dr. Schneider, research in the past few years has begun to unravel the biochemical mysteries of Alzheimer's disease, offering the prospect that this severely debilitating illness may eventually yield to a drug treatment or preventive.

The goal of current research on aging is not the discovery of some elixir of youth that would eliminate mortality. Rather, it is to increase the proportion of people who live long, healthy and productive lives and ultimately succumb not to disease but to the unstoppable biological declines of old age.

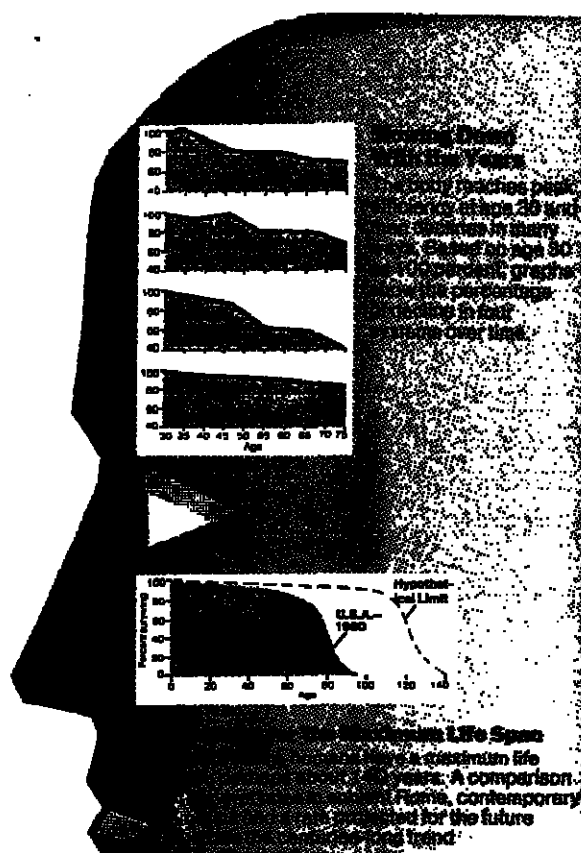
According to a report by the late Dr. Robert R. Kohn, a pathologist at Case Western Reserve University, at least 30 percent of the deaths of people older than 85 years are not caused by disease, but by an inability to withstand bodily insults that would be minor traumas in a younger person. Dr. Kohn suggested that "senescence" be viewed as an acceptable cause of death. Some elderly people are vigorous until shortly before their deaths; they tend to die quickly, perhaps after a brief illness with what is not usually considered a fatal disease.

Crucial among the declines of senescence is a loss of immune defenses, especially those needed to fight off infections. That is why pneumonia is such a common cause

of death among the elderly but not among younger people. Contrary to general impressions, however, cancer — which in part reflects a failure of the immune system — does not become increasingly common in very old people. The peak in cancer incidence and mortality occurs between the ages of 45 and 65, in age from 100 to 103 years that after which cancer risk levels off.

Whereas cancer accounts for 30 percent of the deaths among people from the ages of 65 to 69, it is the cause of death in only 12 percent of those over 80.

The importance of a "youthful" immune system is apparent in the study of 17 healthy people ranging in age from 100 to 103 years that was conducted by Dr. John S.



Many of the main causes of death in 1900 have been conquered, presenting modern medicine with a new hierarchy of life to overcome.

Thompson and his colleagues at the University of Kentucky. They found that the centenarians' immune systems functioned on a level comparable with those of considerably younger though still elderly people. The researchers point out that about 10 or 12 out of every 100,000 Americans will live to be 100, "of which at least a third will be physically active, mentally alert, and free of any major active disease."

The dramatic increase in life expectancy of middle-aged and elderly Americans that has occurred since the mid-1960s is testimony to recent progress in warding off what were once thought to be inevitable ravages of age. A decline in deaths from heart disease and stroke has been primarily responsible for the fact that people over 65 today represent the fastest growing segment of the population. Among the factors believed responsible for this turnaround in cardiovascular deaths are the decline in cigarette smoking, detection and treatment of high blood pressure and, to an unknown extent, changes in diet and exercise patterns.

ALTHOUGH many scientists are now hopeful that various debilitating diseases of old age can eventually be conquered, they also warn that, in the absence of such progress, a higher proportion of society will be spending long years with chronic ailments.

However, studies recently summarized by Dr. Takashi Makinodan of the National Institute on Aging suggest that it may be possible to "manipulate" the immune system to head off the declines that accompany aging.

Dr. Makinodan cited two approaches: selectively changing the immune system by altering diet and lowering body temperature or by treatment with drugs or surgery, and the more futuristic possibility of replenishing or rejuvenating the immune system by injecting immune cells from young donors or from the individual's own cells that were put in storage during youth.

Dr. Roy L. Walford, a pathologist at the School of Medicine of the University of California at Los Angeles and the author of "Maximum Life Span" (W. W. Norton, and Avon), has been a leading proponent of dietary manipulation and is now experimenting on himself in hope of proving his point.

He cites studies in the past 50 years, including several of his own, which repeatedly showed that "undernutrition without malnutrition" can actually increase the life span, not just the average length of life. Extrapolating from studies in mice, rats and fish, among other animals, he believes that by gradually restricting caloric intake to about 40 percent less than that needed to maintain a "normal" body weight,

people could live to a maximum of 140 years. At the same time, he believes, the declines in body functions that accompany age would be retarded.

Although in initial studies of dietary restrictions the cutback in calories (but not in essential nutrients) was started in infancy, recent research has shown that even when begun in middle age, a gradual reduction in calories consumed and, consequently, in body weight, can prolong healthy life. In the animal studies, this manipulation has delayed age-related declines in immunity, held cancer, kidney disease and autoimmune diseases at bay and led to prolonged vigor.

In an interview, the scientist cited human evidence that lends support to the animal findings. In virtually every society in which a large proportion of people live to be old, the people are small and their fat and caloric consumption is low. Okinawans, for example, have the lowest intake of calories, sugar and salt and the smallest physique among the peoples of Japan; they also have the highest rate of centenarians and the greatest prevalence of healthy old people.

Dr. M. John Murray, a cardiologist at the University of Minnesota, reported that the 11 centenarians among the Hunzans he studied in Pakistan were small — about 5 feet 3 inches (1.6 meters) tall and weighing 100 pounds (45 kilograms), on average — and ate less than 1,500 calories a day. He found few of the

typical hallmarks of aging among elderly Hunzans, who live at an altitude of 8,000 feet (2,400 meters), walk daily up and down a 500-foot hill, eat very little meat but lots of apricots and chili peppers, drink wine and glacial water that is rich in selenium — an antioxidant that may retard aging — and other minerals.

Among the 1,300 centenarians interviewed in the United States by the Social Security Administration and Osborn Segerberg Jr., author of "Living to be 100" (Charles Scribner's Sons), enjoyment of work and a strong will to live emerged as the dominant common theme among them. Most had lived quiet, circumscribed, independent lives, were content with their lot, ate a balanced diet, were devoted to family and religion, worked hard and enjoyed it but had no high ambitions, regrets, self-pity or combativeness.

The importance of social ties and "life satisfaction" to longevity was highlighted in a study of nearly 5,000 men and women in Alameda County, California, by Dr. Lester Breslow and his colleagues at the University of California at Los Angeles. They found that the death rate was more than double among the men and nearly triple among the women with the fewest social connections, as compared with those who had the most social contacts. A similar increase in mortality was noted among those who expressed the least satisfaction with life.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

seeks a

DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL

for its International Secretariat in London

Amnesty International is a worldwide voluntary movement working impartially for the release of prisoners of conscience and opposing torture and execution. Its International Secretariat has a staff of 100 (27 nationalities) engaged in research, action planning, membership affairs and public information, with an annual budget of £2.6 million.

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Candidates should have extensive senior management experience, preferably in voluntary/non-profit organizations. Knowledge of human rights issues is essential as well as sensitivity to political problems. Experience in working with a multicultural world force an asset. Fluent English and a working knowledge of French and/or Spanish essential.

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The European Press Photo Union Company

— in which the leading national photo agencies of Western Europe participate — seeks for its operational headquarters in Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany, a competent, experienced

manager
news pictures operations

who, under the final responsibility of the Executive Board of the Company, will be charged with supervising the daily activities of the Company.

The manager will — be responsible for the standard and volume of the Company's daily news photo service; — hire, and supervise the efficient functioning of, the staff of photo editors and assistants of the operational center and other operations; — maintain the daily contacts with the suppliers of the photo production and the subscribers to EPU's daily services.

In order to fulfill the function properly, the manager shall — be interested in working for an international organization; — be or have been an experienced news photo-shooter with managerial qualities; — follow the technical developments in the fields of the photo industry and electronic communications; — speak and write English fluently and have a basic know-how of the French and German languages.

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direction commerciale internationale
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

Cosmetics Industry Seems To Be Regaining Luster

By PHILLIP H. WIGGINS
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The cosmetics industry, after several lackluster years, appears to be on the rebound. But analysts are debating when — or if — this once spotlighted group will again become truly attractive to investors.

While acknowledging the growing consumer demand for toiletries and cosmetics, and praising the prospects of individual issues, many analysts continue to cite the problems that have plagued the industry as a whole over the past half decade. These problems include excessive advertising and other product start-up outlays, along with some overdiversification.

Nonetheless, the consensus on the outlook for cosmetics equities appears quite bright.

"You might be able to make money in Avon, for instance, if you hold it until next year, when the stock could be selling for as high as \$32 a share versus about \$24 today," said Harold Mackinnon, chairman of the investment policy committee at Fleet Financial Group in Providence, Rhode Island.

Technicians say that a look at movements of the Standard & Poor's Cosmetic Index over the last 24 years supports their view that gains are in store for cosmetics issues. The index is made up of Alberto-Culver, Avon, Chesebrough-Pond's, Gillette and Noxell.

In 1961 the index doubled in price. From 1965 through 1972 it registered a threefold increase, and from the third quarter of 1974 into mid-1975 it doubled again after suffering an extreme drop throughout the 1973-74 bear market.

In contrast, from late 1978 until recently, cosmetics stocks have been in a well-defined downward trend. Last July, however, prices began to move higher.

Robert E. Walsh, senior vice president and technical analyst at Rotan-Mosle in Houston, said that those signs, along with an improvement in the technical patterns of various individual issues, indicate that cosmetics stocks are positioned for above-average price performance over the next 6 to 12 months.

"While not included in the S&P Cosmetic Index, our favorite cosmetic stock is International Flavors & Fragrances," Mr. Walsh said. "The stock has corrected about 50 percent of its strong mid-1982-to-late-1983 advance, and a solid price base has been built over the last six months."

He continued, "I think we will see visible evidence of the dollar coming down as we get into the new year, and stocks such as International Flavors & Fragrances, Avon and Alberto-Culver, because of their large foreign exposure, should be major beneficiaries of that dollar weakening."

Mr. Mackinnon of Fleet Financial said that of the four cosmetics companies in his concern's portfolio — Avon, Gillette, Revlon and Chesebrough-Pond's — only Chesebrough-Pond's is currently considered a "buy" opportunity.

"Essentially, Chesebrough-Pond's has a better earnings growth record than the others, and that growth should continue at better than 10 percent a year," Mr. Mackinnon said. "The company is predictable and has benefited from diversification and a strong acquisition policy. There also have been recent hints that new products are on the way."

Avon, the industry leader, predicted this week that its third-quarter net income would be up about 10 percent from the \$24.9 million, or 33 cents a share, earned in the third quarter of last year.

That estimate did not include an expected gain of \$40 million to \$50 million from the sale of Tiffany & Co., the New York

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Oct. 10, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	DM	DM	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
Australia	1.4825	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Canada	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
France	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Germany	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Italy	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Japan	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Netherlands	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Spain	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Sweden	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Switzerland	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
UK	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371

	\$	DM	DM	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
Australia	1.4825	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Canada	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
France	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Germany	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Italy	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Japan	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Netherlands	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Spain	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Sweden	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Switzerland	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
UK	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371

Interest Rates

	\$	DM	DM	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
Australia	1.4825	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Canada	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
France	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Germany	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Italy	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Japan	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Netherlands	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Spain	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Sweden	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Switzerland	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
UK	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371

Asian Dollar Rates

	\$	DM	DM	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
Australia	1.4825	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Canada	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
France	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Germany	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Italy	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Japan	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Netherlands	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Spain	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Sweden	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Switzerland	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
UK	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371

Key Money Rates

	\$	DM	DM	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
Australia	1.4825	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Canada	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
France	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Germany	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Italy	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Japan	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Netherlands	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Spain	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Sweden	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Switzerland	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
UK	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371

Gold Prices

	\$	DM	DM	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
Australia	1.4825	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Canada	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
France	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Germany	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Italy	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Japan	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Netherlands	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Spain	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Sweden	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
Switzerland	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371
UK	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371	1.2371

Market Closings

Financial markets were closed Wednesday in Japan, South Africa and Taiwan because of holidays.

Marcos Scraps 2 Taxes

Move Designed To Please IMF

The Associated Press

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos' government decided Wednesday to end controversial taxes on exports and foreign exchange in a series of measures aimed at winning approval from the International Monetary Fund for new credit to rescue the Philippines' faltering economy.

The taxes to be scrapped include a 10-percent tax on the purchase of foreign exchange and a 30-percent tax on export profit that Mr. Marcos ordered following a 22-percent devaluation of the Philippine peso last June.

Also abandoned by the government were presidential decrees doubling the tax on foreign travel by Filipinos and increasing registration fees for all motor vehicles.

[The IMF declined to comment on reports that a tentative letter of intent with the Philippines had been drawn up.]

[Monetary sources said the agreement, which depended on the country reaching a debt-rescheduling accord with international banks, called for reduction in the budget deficit, according to Reuters.]

Businessmen had objected to the taxes on foreign-exchange purchases and on export profits, saying they discouraged production at a time when the country needed to produce more export goods to generate foreign exchange.

The announcement said the measures, including withdrawal of tax exemptions granted some private companies, would remove the "last hurdle [in the way of] approval of a \$650-million standby credit" from the IMF.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Jose Fernandez, governor of the central bank, are in the United States negotiating with the IMF, a key to agreement by foreign commercial banks to reschedule much of the Philippines' \$26-billion foreign debt and to grant the country \$1.6 billion in new loans.

[A banker close to the IMF said the measures are in keeping with the conditions it sought, according to Reuters. He said an agreement with the fund is expected soon.]

Compromise Trade Bill Approved by U.S. House

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives has overwhelmingly approved an omnibus trade bill stripped of a host of provisions — including special trade protection for the U.S. wine, steel and textile industries — that had provoked a veto threat by the Reagan administration.

The House vote Tuesday was 386-1, and approval is virtually assured in the Senate later this week.

The compromise measure culminates a two-year effort to renew a program that allows imports from poorer Third World countries to enter the United States duty-free.

The bill would also give the administration the authority it sought to negotiate an end to tariffs on trade between Israel and the United States.

Malcolm Baldrige, the U.S. commerce secretary, had said the protectionist features of the original House-passed bill might have provoked retaliation by other countries against U.S. exports at a time when the United States is running a record trade deficit. But the conference committee that resolved the differences between the Senate and House versions of the bill removed most of the provisions that the administration opposed.

A proposal sought by the California wine industry to allow all U.S. grape growers to seek protection was watered down so that only wine — as opposed to table grapes — would be affected, and only for two years.

A strict 17 percent quota on imported steel's share of the U.S. market was changed to a provision giving the president authority to enforce whatever restraint on imports he negotiates with foreign steelmakers — a process already under way. The compromise would also require domestic steelmakers to invest profits in modernizing their plant and equipment and retraining their workers.

The compromise bill would tighten existing trade relief laws to allow U.S. industries to apply for protection against imports made with government-subsidized materials or parts. But it no longer included a controversial provision calling for protection against imported manufactured goods made from the manufacturing country's own low-cost natural resources — such as, for instance, synthetic materials made from Mexican petroleum.

The conferees also dropped amendments that would have given domestic copper and shoe producers another try at winning protection from foreign competition.

The legislation, approved Tuesday by a 363-0 vote and sent to President Ronald Reagan, gives special, 10-year copyright protection to the intricate circuit designs that computer-chip manufacturers spend millions of dollars to develop.

The designs involved are essentially patterns of wires and switches etched on silicon wafers the size of a fingernail — the chips that run computers, control automobile engines and are used in washing machines and scores of other electronic products. These designs dictate how each chip functions.

Designing a complex chip can take years. Computer pirates, however, can easily and cheaply reproduce those designs to make counterfeit chips. The legislation is meant to put a halt to that practice, which is believed to be widespread.

Cresson: France's Premier Promoter

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Edith Cresson, France's minister of industry and foreign trade, was scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on Thursday as part of an effort to help expand French exports to Japan. Mrs. Cresson's emphasis will be on promoting the sales of thousands of small and medium-sized French companies that have not been selling much abroad.

Her overriding goal, on this trip and others, is to eliminate France's chronic trade deficits by the end of next year.

"Selling is prestigious, and I do not hesitate to show it," she says.

Many observers say achieving that goal may be impossible. They cite France's growing imports of manufactured products and the fact that Japan and the United States still only take 2 percent or less of total French exports. France continues to run large deficits with both countries.

France's trade deficit this year is projected by the government at 33 billion francs (\$3.5 billion), down from 49 billion francs in 1983.

Patronat, the national employers' association, has repeatedly said that the only way to spur French exports is to eliminate a wide range of business taxes and charges.

A senior U.S. trade official said Mrs. Cresson "is quite unusual as trade ministers go and has a helluva lot going for her — mainly drive, toughness and charm."

Adding to her influence, the official added, is the fact that she is a longtime friend of President Francois Mitterrand. They address each other by the familiar "tu" outside cabinet meetings,

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sis.	100s	High	Low	C	G
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(Continued from Page 8)

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	Low	Change
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	Low	Change
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	Low	Change
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	Low	Change
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0
29%	174	174	174	0	1.5	15	174	174	0

*The trading symbol AIG is assigned to the company's common stock; the company's Series B, \$5.85 cumulative convertible preferred stock is listed by the trading symbol AIG Pr B.

[illegible]

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

2 Swedish Forest Firms See Record 1984 Profits

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Two of Sweden's largest forest-products companies said Wednesday that they each expect record earnings of more than 1 billion kronor (\$115 million) in 1984.

In interim reports, Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB and Svenska Cellulosa AB reported sharp rises in pretax earnings in the first eight months of the year. However, analysts cautioned that the figures may represent a cyclical peak for the industry.

Stora Kopparberg said pretax profits surged 346 percent in the first eight months to 799 million kronor, from 179 million kronor a year earlier. But it remarked that earnings had been unusually low in the first eight months of 1984.

The company forecast earnings of 1.1 billion kronor for all of 1984. This would be double the 1983 figure of 516 million kronor and a 10-percent increase over the forecast in the previous interim report.

Widow, Daughter of Disney Seen Widening Role in Firm

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The widow and one daughter of Walt Disney have informally joined together and hired the Wall Street firm of Dillon, Read & Co. to advise them about their holdings in Walt Disney Productions.

Analysts said the two might now seek to exert more control over the company.

In a filing Tuesday with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, Lillian B. Disney and her daughter, Sharon Disney Lund, said they held a 5.5-percent stake in the company. They said they had hired Dillon, Read to "consider alternative means by which their interests may more effectively be represented in the policies and direction" of the company.

Philips to Join Siemens in Chip Project

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Eleven major U.S. defense contractors who depend on sophisticated computer software plan to form a research group to study new ways to produce computer programs and explore advanced artificial-intelligence software techniques.

The companies, most of them in the aerospace business, have hired BTG Inc. of Vienna, Virginia, to develop a plan for their venture.

Participants in the proposed Software Productivity Consortium include TRW Inc., Boeing Co., E-Systems, General Dynamics Corp.,

11 U.S. Defense Firms Form High-Tech Group

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Eleven major U.S. defense contractors who depend on sophisticated computer software plan to form a research group to study new ways to produce computer programs and explore advanced artificial-intelligence software techniques.

The companies, most of them in the aerospace business, have hired BTG Inc. of Vienna, Virginia, to develop a plan for their venture.

Participants in the proposed Software Productivity Consortium include TRW Inc., Boeing Co., E-Systems, General Dynamics Corp.,

Banco Ambrosiano Considers Merger

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

MILAN — Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano is considering a merger with La Centrale Finanziaria Generale SpA, a holding company in which it currently holds a 47-percent stake, a bank spokesman said Wednesday.

The potential merger was made possible when La Centrale divested itself of Rizzoli SpA, a publishing house. Under Italian rules, the merger could not take place as long as La Centrale was involved in non-banking investments.

VW and China Sign Joint-Venture Accord

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Volkswagenwerk AG and China signed on Wednesday the first joint-venture agreement for passenger car production in China.

The VW chairman, Carl Hahn, said at a press conference that VW and China had agreed to set up Shanghai Volkswagen Automotive Co., which will have capital of 200 million Deutsche marks (\$64.9 million). They also agreed on an investment of about 500 million DM over the next six years.

Under the 25-year contract, Shanghai Volkswagen will set up a production plant with an annual

Crocker Bank Sells Offices To Prudential

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Crocker National Corp. has agreed to sell its headquarters complex in downtown San Francisco to Prudential Insurance Co. of America for \$358 million in cash.

For Crocker, the 14th-largest U.S. bank holding company, the sale is a means of raising much-needed cash. For Prudential, the largest U.S. life insurer, the buildings represent an addition to a real estate portfolio valued at more than \$20 billion.

The sale agreement, announced Tuesday, includes 137 million square feet (123,300 square meters) of retail and office space in the heart of San Francisco's financial district. The complex includes Crocker's 38-story headquarters building, an adjacent 22-story office building, a three-level, 60-story shopping center and a Crocker office at One Montgomery Street.

New Luster In Cosmetics

(Continued from Page 9)

retailer, Tiffany is being bought by an investor group for \$135.5 million.

"The cash they get from the sale of Tiffany should keep them from having to cut their dividends," Mr. Mackinnon said. "We feel that at the current 11 times earnings, the stock is not cheap."

Mr. Mackinnon said Gillette's problems had been currency-related because of the company's big foreign exposure. "From 1973 to 1974 the stock dropped from about \$64 to \$24, because of more competition and its fading image as a pure growth play," he said.

The volatility of Revlon, a company that has diversified into health care in recent years, has had a major impact on the total cosmetics group. The company's stock climbed from a February-March low of \$29 a share to a high of about \$41 a share in June, then it dropped to the mid-30s. Revlon closed Tuesday at \$36.25, up 5.37.

Mr. Mackinnon described Revlon as "a mixed bag." The company is strong domestically, he said, but has had problems overseas, particularly with Max Factor in Japan.

"On the positive side," he said, "Revlon has advanced 11.7 percent year-to-date, while the S&P 500 stock index has risen just seven-tenths of 1 percent."

France's Premier Promoter

(Continued from Page 9)

thought," an aide said. Italian officials said they would do best next year.

She later said at a news conference that she regretted Italy's "negative approach" to improving French-Italian trade generally. She cited France's 5-billion-franc deficit last year with Italy, and the fact that leading Italian companies, such as Olivetti SpA and the state-controlled IRI group, are still shunning European cooperation in favor of working with U.S. companies.

She cited as another example the fact that Italian government-backed industry has never joined the Airbus consortium of leading European aerospace companies. They are tied up by Boeing like this," she says, holding her arms forward with crossed wrists.

Later, during an interview about her French Air Force Mystere 20 aircraft, which she uses in traveling around Europe, she said she had Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in Rome that she wanted Italy to show more willingness to participate in European ventures.

COMPANY NOTES

Atlantic Richfield Co. has announced three discoveries off the Texas coast that could contain natural gas reserves of as much as 400 billion cubic feet (11.43 billion cubic meters). The company said it is making other exploratory tests in the area and plans to continue drilling through the end of the year.

CAB Industries Ltd., a Canadian producer of training simulators for the aircraft and nuclear power industries, said it expects profit gains of 33 percent this year and at least 20 percent annually in future years. Last year, the company more than doubled its earnings to 22.7 million Canadian dollars (\$17.2 million). Specific estimates for this year were not given.

Fosco-Minsep PLC said it has agreed to acquire Gibson-Homans, an Ohio-based maker of roofing products, coatings and adhesives. Under the terms, which value Gibson-Homans at \$46.6 million, Fosco-Minsep will pay \$17.5 per share of common Gibson-Homans stock.

Imperial Chemical Industries PLC is creating a four-member ac-

quisitions group to expand in sectors where it already operates, ICI said. Acquisition spending at ICI has been running at \$70 million (\$85.96 million) to \$90 million annually in the past two years. Industry sources said ICI is not overtly looking for major takeovers but wants to build on its activities in the chemical and pharmaceutical sectors.

Jaguar Cars Ltd., which was recently sold into private ownership by B.L. PLC, has announced the creation of a French subsidiary, Jaguar France SA. The new unit will handle imports of Jaguar cars when the arrangement with B.L.'s Austin-Rover France expires at the end of the year. No financial details were disclosed.

Lotus Development Corp., a Massachusetts-based maker of personal computer software, announced plans to build a \$2.5-million manufacturing plant near Dublin, Ireland.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. said it has begun modifying its F-18 jet to resolve problems with metal cracks in its tail assembly. But, it added, it

does not expect to resume deliveries of the jet until later this month. The St. Louis-based company is about one month behind schedule in resuming deliveries.

NL Industries, Inc., a worldwide manufacturer and supplier of chemicals and petroleum services, has announced an agreement to purchase the titanium dioxide pigment business of American Cyanamid Co. for about \$95 million.

Polaroid Corp. has introduced prototypes of a motorized film processor and an illuminated slide counter-mount for its 35mm instant slide system. The Massachusetts company also is showing a 35mm high-contrast, instant black-and-white negative film at a photographic show in Cologne.

Shearson/American Express Inc.'s merger last April with Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Inc. resulted in the loss of about 600 jobs, the combined company, Shearson Lehman/American Express Inc., said. The cutbacks, which have been completed, affected clerical and administrative employees most severely.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

10 October 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on last prices. The following information is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer.

(A) - Dollar Fund (B) - Euro Fund (C) - International Fund (D) - Precious Metals Fund

ALMA MANAGEMENT

(A) ALMA FUND \$125.50

(B) ALMA FUND \$125.50

(C) ALMA FUND \$125.50

(D) ALMA FUND \$125.50

(E) ALMA FUND \$125.50

(F) ALMA FUND \$125.50

(G) ALMA FUND \$125.50

(H) ALMA FUND \$125.50

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(N) ALMA FUND \$125.50

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(AY) ALMA FUND \$125.50

(AZ) ALMA FUND \$125.50

Floating Rate Notes

Oct. 10

Dollar

Issuer/Rate/Type/Amount/Date

Chicago (Illinois) \$100M 11/15/84

Chicago (Illinois) \$100M 11/15/84

Chicago (Illinois) \$100M 11/15/84

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Chicago (Illinois) \$100M 11/15/84

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Chicago (Illinois) \$100M 11/15/84



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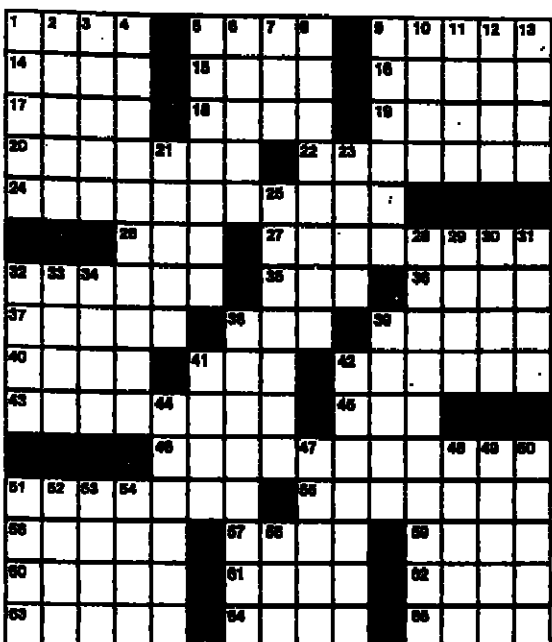


CONDENSE

BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS SHERATON HOTEL
COPENHAGEN, SHERATON COPENHAGEN HOTEL
LONDON, SHERATON LONDON HOTEL
MUNICH, SHERATON MUNICH HOTEL
ROME, ROMA SHERATON HOTEL
STOCKHOLM, SHERATON STOCKHOLM HOTEL

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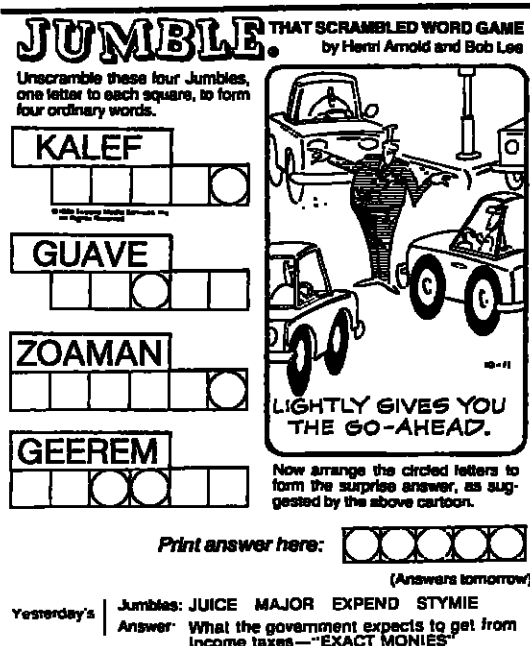
ACROSS

1 Winged
3 Elbe feeder
9 Prefix with comedy
14 Metaphor
15 This brings out
16 Indian or black
17 Secular
18 Reared
19 One concern of
20 Oregon city
22 Adjective for
24 With 31 and 46
25 NCO's
26 Form of horse-
27 45 Grade-to-be
28 See 24 Across
29 Nutcracker's
30 Editor
31 Behind
32 Part of DNA
33 Toots
34 Cable
35 Process of
36 A violin, for
37 This fence is
38 Tightlister
39 Chew the
40 Tree or
41 Tolkien
42 Like Earth's
43 Singer
44 Slangy asents
45 Aldo or Bates
46 Garth of the
47 Blue Jays
48 Paul Newman
49 role: 1963

DOWN

1 Counselor-
2 This makes
3 Rover no rover
4 Even in some
5 Like Earth's
6 Singer
7 Foulard
8 Permanent
9 Ardent desire
10 Uncivil
11 Solo in an
12 Kern's "Very
13 Lennon's "Life"
14 Stragglers
15 Nutcracker's
16 Editor
17 Behind
18 Part of DNA
19 Toots
20 Cable
21 Process of
22 A violin, for
23 This fence is
24 Tightlister
25 Chew the
26 Tree or
27 Tolkien
28 Like Earth's
29 Singer
30 Slangy asents
31 Aldo or Bates
32 Garth of the
33 Blue Jays
34 Paul Newman
35 role: 1963

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WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	16	7	Algeria	16	7
Amsterdam	16	7	Amsterdam	16	7
Antwerp	16	7	Antwerp	16	7
Berlin	16	7	Berlin	16	7
Brussels	16	7	Brussels	16	7
Cardiff	16	7	Cardiff	16	7
Edinburgh	16	7	Edinburgh	16	7
Frankfurt	16	7	Frankfurt	16	7
Geneva	16	7	Geneva	16	7
Hamburg	16	7	Hamburg	16	7
London	16	7	London	16	7
Lyon	16	7	Lyon	16	7
Madrid	16	7	Madrid	16	7
Munich	16	7	Munich	16	7
Nice	16	7	Nice	16	7
Paris	16	7	Paris	16	7
Prague	16	7	Prague	16	7
Rome	16	7	Rome	16	7
Stockholm	16	7	Stockholm	16	7
Vienna	16	7	Vienna	16	7
Zurich	16	7	Zurich	16	7

MIDDLE EAST

Algeria	HIGH	LOW	Algeria	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	16	7	Algeria	16	7
Algeria	16	7	Algeria	16	7
Algeria	16	7	Algeria	16	7
Algeria	16	7	Algeria	16	7
Algeria	16	7	Algeria	16	7

OCEANIA

Algeria	HIGH	LOW	Algeria	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	16	7	Algeria	16	7
Algeria	16	7	Algeria	16	7
Algeria	16	7	Algeria	16	7
Algeria	16	7	Algeria	16	7
Algeria	16	7	Algeria	16	7

THURSDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNING: Light, FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy, T-10 (44-50). LONDON: Cloudy with showers, T-10 (44-50). PARIS: Partly cloudy, T-10 (44-50). ROME: Partly cloudy, T-10 (44-50). VIENNA: Partly cloudy, T-10 (44-50). ZURICH: Partly cloudy, T-10 (44-50). BANGKOK: Partly cloudy, T-10 (44-50). HONG KONG: Partly cloudy, T-10 (44-50). SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, T-10 (44-50). SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, T-10 (44-50). TOKYO: Partly cloudy, T-10 (44-50).

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets Oct. 9

Toronto				High Low Close Chg			
900 Airtel Price	37.75	37.50	37.75	500 MDS H A	27.75	28.00	28.00
400 Airtel Price	37.75	37.50	37.75	1100 MDS H X	27.75	28.00	28.00
400 Airtel Price	37.75	37.50	37.75	1100 MDS H X	27.75	28.00	28.00
400 Airtel Price	37.75	37.50	37.75	1100 MDS H X	27.75	28.00	28.00
400 Airtel Price	37.75	37.50	37.75	1100 MDS H X	27.75	28.00	28.00
400 Airtel Price	37.75	37.50	37.75	1100 MDS H X	27.75	28.00	28.00
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400 Airtel Price	37.75	37.50	37.75	1100 MDS H X	27.75	28.00	28.00
400 Airtel Price	37.75	37.50	37.75	1100 MDS H X	27.75	28.00	28.00
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400 Airtel Price	37.75	37.50	37.75	1100 MDS H X	27.75	28.00	28.00
400 Airtel Price	37.75	37.50					

Amsterdam

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
ABN Holding	12.50	ABN Holding	12.50
ABN Holding	12.50	ABN Holding	12.50
ABN Holding	12.50	ABN Holding	12.50
ABN Holding	12.50	ABN Holding	12.50
ABN Holding	12.50	ABN Holding	12.50

BOOKS

"THE GOOD WAR": An Oral History of World War Two

By Studs Terkel. 589 pp. \$19.95. Pantheon, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

STUDS TERKEL has put the title of his oral history of the Second World War in quotation marks because he understands that there is a double edge to it. On the one hand the war was "good" in the sense that an Allied victory was morally and politically necessary; as one veteran told Terkel, "There was a time of good feeling. The country felt it had done something worthwhile. The guys came back feeling they had accomplished something." Yet on the other hand no war can really be called "good," and the current tendency to romanticize World War II is, in the words of a California woman, pure delusion.

"The good war? That infuriates me. Yeah, the idea of World War Two being called a good war is a horrible thing. I think of all the atrocities. I think of the destruction of the Jews, the misery, the horrendous suffering in the concentration camps. In 1971, I visited Dachau. I could not believe what I saw. There's one barracks left, a model barracks. You can reconstruct the rest and see what the hell was going on. It doesn't take a visit to make you realize the extent of human misery." This dichotomous view of the war as both necessary and evil, and of the experiences of its participants as both exhilarating and debilitating, is the dominant theme of "The Good War."

As in Terkel's previous oral histories, "The Good War" is a jargon-free but carefully orchestrated jumble of voices. The speakers are the prominent and the unknown, the wealthy and the poor, the articulate and the awkward, but all of them have been induced to talk with great clarity about a period that was, for many of them, the time of their lives. "Looking back on the war," one of them says, "in spite of the really bad times, it was certainly the most exciting experience of my life. As a character in 'Terry and the Pirates' once put it so eloquently, 'We shot the last act in the first reel.' As I see it, at that young age, we hit the climax. Everything after that is anticlimactic."

This man, as it happens, fought in the brutal combat in the Ardennes; was captured by the Germans and sent on a forced march through the snow after being stripped of his boots; crammed into a prisoner of war railroad car on a train that was mistakenly attacked by RAF airplanes; quartered in Stalag 4-B, near Dresden, and ordered to shovel coal at a chemical factory for 10 or 12 hours a day on rations of "one bowl of turnip soup and a seventh of a loaf of bread a day," liberated by the Russians, transported to the United States for 60 days, and then ordered to ship to the Pacific, to participate in the invasion of Japan that was cancelled "when Harry dropped that beautiful bomb."

That someone could survive so prolonged a series of terrible experiences not merely in good humor but with the feeling that it was the "most exciting" period of his life may seem incomprehensible to today's reader, yet it is a recurring theme in Terkel's history. In part, no doubt, this can be explained by the timing of the war; coming as it did after a decade of

Depression, it gave purpose and prosperity to a nation that had been short on both. In a larger part, though, it is explained by the general conviction — utterly foreign to Americans whose only wartime memories are of Korea and Vietnam — that what Americans were doing was right: "To see fascism defeated, nothing better could have happened to a human being. You felt you were doing something worthwhile. You felt you were an actor in a tremendous drama that was unfolding. It was the most important moment in my life. I always felt very lucky to have been part of it."

Almost every American with whom Terkel spoke doubtless would agree with that sentiment, yet there is also in these voices a muted acknowledgment that the war did not turn out to be quite the blessing they anticipated while they fought it. For one thing, it did not turn out, any more than World War I did, to be a war to end all wars: "The war gave a lot of people jobs. It called them to expect more than they had before. People's expectations, financially, spiritually, were raised. There was such a beautiful dream. We were gonna reach the end of the rainbow. When the war ended, the rainbow vanished. Almost immediately we went into Korea. There was no peace, which we were promised." For another, as a retired admiral observes, it made us a militaristic nation: "We see things in terms of that war, which in a sense was a good war. But the twisted memory of it encourages the men of my generation to be willing, almost eager, to use military force anywhere in the world." Or, as a former New Dealer puts it:

"The most single important legacy of the war is what Eisenhower warned us about in his farewell speech: the military-industrial complex. In the past, there were business representatives in Washington, but now they are Washington. And with the military buildup beyond all our imaginations, we have a new fusion of power. It has become a permanent feature of American life."

This is true, and most lamentably so, yet the observation would be more convincing were it balanced against the recollections and opinions of someone who came through the war persuaded of the necessity of a massive military-industrial establishment. The chief shortcoming of "The Good War" is that the viewpoints expressed in it (with many of which, for what little it matters, I strongly agree) seem largely to be Terkel's own. As maestro of the performance he is obviously entitled to choose the players and let them sing the tunes he likes, but the result is a book that, however fascinating, does not give the whole story. To cite one example, too many of those with whom he talked are too quick to place too much of the blame for the Cold War on the United States; too little attention is paid to the large role the Russians played in turning down the temperature immediately after war's end.

This isn't nitpicking; the skewed view point of "The Good War" undermines its claims to being an inclusive oral history of the war. But that having been said, let it be noted that as usual Terkel proves himself to be the best listener around: no one brings out the deepest thoughts and recollections of other people so sensitively as he does, and no one edits them more skillfully than he does. "The Good War" may be only part of the story, but it's still a wonderful story.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, the heart slam is safe if South can collect the heart queen, a 58 percent chance. Thanks to his possession of the diamond nine, he has a further chance as the play demonstrated. South won the opening spade lead in dummy, cashed the heart ace and led to the heart king. He was sure to lose a trick to the heart queen, and he showed good technique in endeavoring to avoid a diamond loser.

ruffed in the closed hand. Then three clubs were played, and a heart trick was surrendered to West.

West was now forced to lead diamonds, and if he had held the king, the slam would have succeeded. As it was, however, the slam failed.

Notice that South would have had a chance, although a poor one, if East had held Q-x of trumps originally. The play would have proceeded similarly, and South would have had to hope that the diamond ten was in the East hand and the diamond king with West, necessary conditions for the play to succeed.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid went:

West	North	East	South
Pass	2NT	Pass	30
Pass	40	Pass	50
Pass	60	Pass	Pass

West led the spade Jack.

Other Markets Oct. 10

Closing Prices in local currencies

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Amsterdam	12.50	Amsterdam	12.50
Amsterdam	12.50	Amsterdam	12.50
Amsterdam	12.50	Amsterdam	12.50
Amsterdam	12.50	Amsterdam	12.50
Amsterdam	12.50	Amsterdam	12.50

Singapore

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Amsterdam	12.50	Amsterdam	12.50
Amsterdam	12.50	Amsterdam	12.50
Amsterdam	12.50	Amsterdam	12.50
Amsterdam	12.50	Amsterdam	12.50
Amsterdam	12.50	Amsterdam	12.50

Satur days
in the Trib.

Get Friday's Closing Prices.

